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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,534—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crowe	19th April.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,538	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,013	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,368	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief owns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 16th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain C. H. BUTLER, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WINES SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING HOCK.
SAUTERNES.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
CLARETS.
HUNGARIAN WINES.

Write for Detailed Price List.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £59,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.
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LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
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CABLEGRAM: "PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD MCNEIL MORSINGAND NEAL } CODES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL WATCHES FOR THE ARMY
GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

		Rs.
THE ARMY WATCH	A perfect Timekeeper of Excellent Qualities	38
THE "SOLDIER'S" PATENT LEVER	A popular Watch at a popular Price with the Army	28
THE "EUREKA" CAMPAIGN	A Gem in Metal Watches with sound reliable action and perfect Timekeeping	25

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY COMPANY,
MAX MINCK & CO.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, AND FRIDAY, 18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.

MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,

Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORIZED Mr. D. S. SHELLIM TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of two sets of LATRINES on WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM at COLABA VILLAGE.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 475 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1902.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gavesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee, the Transferee of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shapoorjee Rustamjee Mistry, the mortgagor, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th April 1902, at 4 p.m., at the Auctioneer's Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the leasehold hereditaments and premises hereunder described, constituting the Agar or Salt Pan called the Narayan Agar, comprised in and mortgaged to the said Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee, under indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 7th day of March, 1897, and therein described as follows: that is to say, all that leasehold piece of ground situate at Matoonga, containing (3,48,395) three lakhs forty-eight thousand three hundred and five square yards (or 5,805) or five thousand eight hundred and five Burgas, and five-sixtieth of another Burga and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by Government salt marsh land and Salamati salt work creek called Chelu Creek, on the east by the Government marshy land and beyond that the Mahul Greek and Mahul Sion salt works of Taluka Trombay, on the south by the Government salt marsh land, and on the west by Salamati and Bhurpoora salt works, which said premises are situate in the city of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Nana and Horumjee, Solicitors to Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes or all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MAHABLESHWAR.

OWING to the necessity of careful supervision at the Observation Posts over persons entering Mahableshwar and Panchgani, intending VISITORS are recommended to arrange that servants and others travelling with heavy luggage be sent on sufficiently in advance to obviate any inconvenience from the delay necessary for disinfection.

C. FANCOURT WILLIS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority,
Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 300,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.
You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
11 Millions 202,000 Marks
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.
500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M. about £10,000		16 of 10,000 M. abt. £500	
1 of 100,000 "	5,000	56 of 5,000 "	280
1 of 75,000 "	3,750	102 of 3,000 "	150
2 of 70,000 "	2,000	136 of 2,000 "	160
1 of 65,000 "	1,500	1 of 1,500 "	75
1 of 60,000 "	3,000	612 of 1,000 "	50
1 of 55,000 "	2,750	10:0 of 300 "	15
2 of 50,000 "	2,500	20 of 250 "	10-10
1 of 40,000 "	2,000	77 of 100 "	10
1 of 30,000 "	1,500	3603 of 109 "	8-9
1 of 20,000 "	1,000	9683 of 150.148,115,100 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £-18sh.-d. for a full ticket
" -9- " for half a ticket
" -4- 6 " for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON
to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG Germany.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8,
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. " 100	"	...	...	200
2 Do. " 75	"	...	...	150
4 Do. " 50	"	...	...	200
10 Do. " 25	"	...	...	250
100 Do. " 10	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1	"	...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 13-14 = plus 1-1
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £94 11-16 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 11-16 = — 1 15
Do New York ..... 53 5-8 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'16 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do New York ..... 4'87 5-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 6,000. Spot 5 1-16 Arrivals closed steady.

Apl. Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4'59 4'58	4'58	4'40	4'27
+2 +2	+2	+2	+1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 10,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 16,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent ..... 3,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 1-4
Futures, month of July ..... 8'94 —3
Do. do. Oct. ..... 8'18

Cotton Total visible supply ..... 33,60,000 Bales.
" " of which is East Indian .. 154,000
" Stock in London 6,000
" Quantity in sight 9,420,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39. April-May Sellers. Tone easier.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th April 1902:—

Cotton	10,556 bales.
Wheat	4,996 cwts.
Linseed	18,675 "
Rapeseed	15 873 "
Gingellyseed	3,483 "
Poppyseed	9,333 "
Groundnuts	249 "
Castorseed	2,198 "
Rice	63,975 "
Myrabolams	4,320 "
Cottonseed	11,577 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight		130
Shanghai	30 "	"		176
Japan	30 "	"		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—97 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97-9
1st Settlement 97-9
Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	Febry.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	April	6 do
Bank of Bengal do.	April	6 do

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 9 7 to 9 8
Forward, May ... ... 9 7 to 9 8
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 3 to 6 4
Do. Forward, May... 6 3 to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 6 11
Do. Forward May... 6 11
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 8 6 to 8 7
Forward, May 8 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 28
Forward, May 28 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	166	159	154	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	176	170	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	176	170	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	190	184	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	193	187	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	194	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	194	188	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	222	...	216	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	214	do.
Westerns	...	...	192	do.

COTTON—Tone steady.

SHARES—Bank of Bombay steady at Rs. 1,242 1-2.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 12th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week.

		Liabilities.
Public Deposits	...	Rs. 7,32,14 Increase.
Other Deposits	...	" 3,33,102 Decrease
Credits Undrawn	...	" 3,37,411 Increase
		Assets.
Government Securities	...	Rs. 6,46,698 Increase
Other Authorized Securities	...	" 9,049 do.
Credits on Securities	...	" 2,59 751 do.
Loans do.	...	" 12,20 325 Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased		" 18,83 321 Increase
Balance with other Banks	...	" 16,120 do.
Cash		" 15,26,028 Decrease

According to Wm. James and Henry Thompson's London circular, the highest prices fetched at auction for East India Coffee for the week ending March 26th, was five pounds, ten shillings and six pence, for Naidoobitum, prices varied considerably. Neilgherry Coffee—Aideley Mack—sellings at 99s. 6d; Mysore reached 90 shillings and Coorg 85 shillings. Large lots of every quality remained unsold.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th April, as compared with the statement of the 5th April:—

LIABILITIES	April 5. Rs.	April 12. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	46,35,234	49,68,348
Public Deposits at Branches ...	64,14,427	71,53,731
Other Deposits ...	5,21,98,256	5,21,76,856
Post Bills ...	3,359	3,589
Credits undrawn ...	18,57,791	21,95,250
Rs...	8,39,16,797	8,40,01,459
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	83,41,875	90,88,671
Other authorised Securities ...	15,51,251	15,66,251
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	99,08,714	1,01,68,164
Loans do. do. do.	1,97,58,894	1,85,38,166
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,14,30,447	2,25,63,571
Dead Stock ...	3,53,994	3,53,994
Stamps and Stationery ...	32,327	32,313
Balances with other Banks ...	1,81,351	2,00,071
Cash ...	2,22,14,066	2,07,48,378
Rs.	8,39,16,797	8,40 01,459

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet,
Good Bhownuggar 3 3.-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ...	94 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes ...	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ...	94 11-16
Bar Silver ...	24 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Manora left to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. India from China, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 12th Inst.

The same Company's s. s. Poseidon from Bombay, the Karachi for Trieste at noon on the 12th Inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 14th Inst, and may be expected here on the morning of the 22nd Inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th Instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th Instant.

SIR HENRY JACKSON, who succeeds Sir G. T. O'Brien as Governor of Fiji, is at present Governor of the Leeward Island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MISCELLANEOUS Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PROCTER—April 13, at Hampstead, England, the wife of H. E. S. Procter, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOFFMAN—At Ootacamund, Kolar Gold Field, the wife of W. Storekeeper, the Sundikrong Co., Ld., of a daughter.
WOODS—April 2, at Hassan, the wife of I. F. Woods, of Saklaspur, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLUNT—April 6, at Agra, of fever, Robert Blunt, aged 72 years and 8 months.
KERR—April 11, at the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, 125, Bow Bazaar, Margaret Esther Kerr, of cholera, aged 39 years.
SHEFFIELD—April 3, at his residence, Shamrock Villa, Osmamund, Thomas John Christopher Sheffield, of Hadley, near Barnet, Middlesex, late Deputy Conservator of Forests of Madras, and late Military Pension Paymaster, of Vizagapatam, aged 67 years.

GREAT REDUCTION
In the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
FERRO-VINA
A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.
Re. 1 per bottle only.
10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m, Sun sets 6h. 17 m. High water, 4-8m., 5-10s. Low water 10-10m., 11 53 s.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p. m.
B. V. R. Challenge Shield and Medal Matches, Coorla.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The lecture on "Akbar and the Parsis of Navsari" which was to be delivered this evening at the Framji Kawarji Institute under the auspices of the Dyan Prasarak Mandali, by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., will not be delivered.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daraslam, Ibo, Cuindi, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Briva, per extra s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day the 15th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per transport Syria will be closed at the General Post office at 8 a. m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT WODEHOUSE BRIDGE CAMP.—Last Saturday evening the residents of the Wodehouse Bridge Camp were treated to a very successful entertainment in the shape of a concert followed by a dance. The shamiana erected for the occasion was very tastefully decorated. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the programme:—Mrs. C. Fernandes, Mr. W. Tyler, Miss Lily Velloz, Mrs. T. Cardoz, Dr. A. Britto, Mrs. D. Fialho, Mrs. A. Britto, Miss A. Siqueira, Miss E. Pinto, Dr. C. Fernandes, and Dr. W. Tyler. After a short interval the dance commenced, and was continued until the small hours of the morning. The attendance was very fair.

REPORTED THEFT.—Govendnandas Mayachund, a brass and copper merchant, carrying on business in Abdul Rahiman Street has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 5,000 in currency notes from the safe in his shop on Sunday. It appears that on Saturday night before closing his shop, complainant closed his accounts to the sum of Rs. 10,167 and had the money locked up in the safe. On Sunday afternoon complainant's Mehta opened the safe and counted the money which consisted of currency notes and sovereigns and discovered Rs. 5,000 short. The key of the safe was kept either by the complainant or by his Mehta. The complainant, his bill collector and the shop coolie, all used to sleep outside the door of the shop.

THEFT AT THE B. I.S.N. COMPANY'S DOCKS.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Luxmon Visram with the theft of a can of paint belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, and Rama Ravji with abetting the offence. Mr. G. O. Winterbottom, gatekeeper of the B. I. S. N. Company's docks, identified both the accused, the first as a mucadam and the second as a coolie working at the docks. He recognised the can of paint as the company's property. The first accused pleaded guilty; the second accused said that as he was working under the first accused he carried the can as directed by him. The Magistrate sentenced both of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOCTOR'S CLAIM DISMISSED.—At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. J.E. Mody, Fifth Judge the suit filed by Dr. Pirojli Shivaji Gamla, M. D. (Chicago) to recover from one Narsangoo Ramdeo, charges for medicine and professional visits, was called on for hearing. Mr. B. V. Narulkar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. K. Santoke for the defendant. The plaintiff stated that he attended the defendant's father for the purpose of dressing and curing an abscess in his right leg, and he charged one rupee for each visit. He however admitted that the entries in his scribbling diary relating to these visits were scratched to tally the account. His Honour in disposing of the case said that the claim was a stale one, and the diary could be the only corroborative evidence, but owing to the alterations made in the entries, it was quite useless. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fazel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shawoo Jurenwon a native Christian, and Arjan Sniva, a Hindoo, with the theft of a "Quadrant" chainless bicycle valued at Rs. 400 belonging to Mr. Wiltram Henry Davies, and the abetment of the offence. The complainant left his machine in the passage of the office of Messrs. Warden and Company, Hammum Street, Fort, on Saturday last, at about 10 a. m. and went upstairs. An hour afterwards, the bicycle was missing. He informed the police, who caught both the accused disposing of the property for Rs. 30 at Null Bazaar. The first accused pleaded guilty. The second accused made a statement in his defence that he was hired as a coolie by the first accused at Bori Bunder. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMERICAN VERSUS ENGLISH MACHINERY IN CHINA.

APROPOS of the frequent announcements going the rounds of the newspaper press,—anent the capture of Machinery orders by American firms, in Markets which the British Manufacturer had previously dominated (certain identical reports being frequently repeated "ad nauseam in the same Journals in different forms) it is refreshing to get a glimpse of the other side of the question, and to find that one, at least, of the representatives of our chief staple industry requires not the admonition to "wake up." An old established firm of English Flour Mill Engineers have just secured the Contract for the supply and erection of alarge FlourMill on the most modern system in North China. More than one firm of American makers were competing for the work, and, alathough they claimed to produce by their process better qualities and higher percentages of flour, the English firm in question was able to satisfy the buyers as to the superiority of their machinery, and its ability to produce qualities and percentages equal or superior to, the Americans. This English House takes the Contract at a price below any of the American Houses, and has undertaken to ship the whole plant in 10 weeks from date of acceptance of order. The firm in question is Messrs E. R. & F. Turner, Limited, of Ipswich, who, some months since, shipped a similar complete Flour Mill to China, the order for which was also secured in competition with America.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kalljanjee Mowjee, Dawkiran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhatishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kees,	Messrs. A. E. Duchesne
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker,	T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell,	L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes,	F. W. Gymer.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was recalled. He read the evidence recorded by him of some of the accused in suit No. 46 of 1900.

Mr. Ardesnir Burjorji Lala, interpreter of Mr. Justice Russell's court, deposed to his having interpreted the evidence of Banatwala who was examined "bene esse" in suit No. 46 of 1900. He also interpreted the evidence given by Jadavji Parmanand in his cross-examination and re-examination.

Mr. Ganpatrao S. Trilokekar, another interpreter of the High Court, deposed to his having interpreted a portion of the evidence of the accused Nos. 2 and 3 before Mr. Justice Russell.

Mr. M. Conway and Mr. F. H. de Brito, Commissioners for taking affidavits, gave formal evidence as to their swearing some of the accused to affidavits made by them in June 1900, in a testamentary suit heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, solicitor, was recalled and further examined as to his former statements. Mr. D. B. Binning, Assistant to the Prothonotary, was also recalled and examined as to certain details:—also Mr. J. L. Britto, who was acting Commissioner for taking affidavits some time ago; Mr. W. H. Howard, Deputy Registrar; Mr. Da Gama, Commissioner for taking affidavits, etc.

Ballajee Krishna Boitee a cultivator of Satara, said that some time ago, when living in Bombay, he kept a shop in Falkland Road. He there became acquainted with some of the accused. On one occassion witness went to Sanjana to get a lawyer's notice written. Witness knew Krishnajee Yaadoo. On one occasion Krishnajee and Sanjana came together to his shop about two years ago. Accused No. 2 came with Sanjana. They called Krishna and took him away in their carriage. Krishna returned alone that night. Eight or ten days later, Sanjana and Nos. 1 and 2 again came there in the evening. They called Krishna and took him away in their carriage. Witness was allowed to accompany them. They went into Sanjana's room on the fourth floor of a house in the Fort, Krishna, who was with them, came out first from the room, and Sanjana told witness to remain there a short time while Krishna went downstairs. A few minutes later, Sanjana handed witness five rupees telling him to pay them to Krishna. The latter and witness then went home. There was another meeting at witness's shop of Sarjana, Jadowjee and Krishna; and after some conversation Sanjana and Jadowjee left. Witness went to Sanjana's house on three or four occasions in all. Witness had seen No 3 also at Sanjana's house. Witness then alluded to a conversation he had with Kaliandass, in which the latter told him to say nothing about the case. He had seen the second accused at Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said he did not know Kaliandas till he came to the shop with Sanjana. He had afterwards seen him at Sanjana's house.

In reply to Mr. Wadia witness said he knew nothing of a will having been sent to Panchgani. At the close of the witness's examination he asked permission to return to his native country.

The Chief Justice thought that the witness could hardly be allowed to leave Bombay at that stage of the proceedings. He asked the Advocate-General if something could not be done.

The Advocate-General said as the witness was ill, the best place for him was the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The witness said he did not wish to go to hospital. The Chief Justice considered the witness would be well taken care of at the hospital and directed he should be taken and kept there during his stay in Bombay.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

The fourth accused put in a written statement in which he said he was innocent. He had attested the will at the instance of the fifth accused. He had no reason to believe at the time that the will was a forgery. His action had throughout been bona fide.

The fifth accused said when he gave evidence before Mr. Justice Russell he had spoken the truth. He did not now believe to the attestation to the will had been made by him.

The other accused left their cases in the hands of counsel.

The Sessions were then adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning.

SWINDLING A BOMBAY JEWELLER.

An interesting case of swindling has been brought to the notice of the Bombay Police, and the principal swindler has been arrested. It appears that one Abdul Rahiman Currimbux, a native of Lucknow, arrived in Bombay in company of two friends on the night of the 9th instant, and put up at Bhindy Bazaar Road. The next day Abdul and one of his companions went to Naginbhoy Ghellabhoy, a jeweller, carrying on business in Shaik Memon Street and offered him for sale a large emerald, bearing an Urdu inscription, representing that they had been commissioned to dispose of it by a wealthy Begum. The jeweller after having the gem carefully examined and finding that it was a genuine stone of great value, agreed to purchase it for Rs. 8,000. He then went to bring money from his safe, leaving the gem in close proximity of the two men. Returning in a few minutes, he paid the men Rs. 4000 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 4000 and took the gem and placed it in his safe. On opening the safe next morning the jeweller to his surprise, discovered that the stone he had purchased had disappeared and in its place a worthless but a fairly a good imitation of the real gem was there. It was then ascertained that the two men evidently took advantage of the jeweller's absence at the safe after the bargain had been struck on the previous day and substituted the bogus stone for the genuine one. The matter was reported to the Police who arrested Abdul and recovered the cheque for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 30 in notes. His accomplices badlieft Bombay the previous night for up-country, and steps have been taken for their arrest.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DOMENICO BALDUINO."

THE following is the list of passengers leaving to-day for Europe per Italian steamer Domenico Balduiffo, Captain O. Canepa. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed, No 3, at 2 p.m. sharp, for the Medical Inspection by the Health Officer. Third class passengers, coahs and native servants should be present at Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 12 a.m., with all their baggage.

TO SUEZ—Rev S C Grubb

TO NAPLES & GENOA.

Mr A Anderson	Mr A H Johnston
Mr R C Anderson	Mr James
Mr J Barrow	Mr and Mrs W C Kidd
Mr and Mrs W C Bathe	Mr G Kirkakow
Mr A H Birkieshaw	Major F A Loudon Mrs and two children
Monsieur E Bjoye, Consul-General for Belgium	Mr J W Lawrie
Mr A R Bonus	Rev E R Macartney
Mr A Brame Mrs and Miss	Mr and Mrs McLelland
Lieut H F Browne	Miss Mc Innes
Capt Brussca	Mr Manheim
Mr Geo Cassie	Mr J Measure
Mr W Cole	Mr Meeham
Mr F W Coventry Mrs nurse and two children	Mrs J C Mayes
Mr E Cowell	Mr and Mrs Mitchell
Capt and Mrs W J Crobbin	Mr E A Murphy
Mr W Crowder	Mrs L Oldham
Miss H Dawson	Capt S Podenzanna
Miss Durrant	Rev W Powell Mrs and two children
Rev Father E Frachetti	Rev W L Pritshatt
Miss M A Gow	Mr Ramsden
Miss Gourlay	Mr E R Raynolds
Mr Greatorex Mrs and two children	Mr G Rosmoblet
Mr R R Griffith	Mr and Mrs H R Richardson
Miss C Gunning	Mr Rose Scott
Mrs F E Hardcastle nurse and child	Mr H Savage Mrs Miss and child
Mr F Haupt	Mr H R Smith
Capt R Heard Mrs nurse and child	Mr A Smith
Capt E Hindmarsh	Miss F Hallett
Mrs E W Hodges	Mr and Mrs T S Tait
Right Reverend P J Hurth Catholic Bishop of Dacca	Mr B P Wall
Lieut Col J C Hunter	Mr A Weste
Rev and Mrs S H Johnston	Mr H P Williams
	Mr and Mrs A W Wyatt
	Mr J B Young Mrs nurse and two children

TO MALTA—Capt C D Crozier

TO NEW YORK—Miss S Franklin

A RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS CARRIED BY RAIL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday afternoon on a reference made to the court by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate. The reference was made, under section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of two questions which had arisen in the case of Mr. Cowa-jee Merwanjee Shroff, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against the G. I. P. Railway Company under section 3 (b) of Act 11 of 1890, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complaihant and Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the Railway Company.

In the case before Mr. Dastur, the Railway Company were charged with cruelly ill-treating certain head of cattle, and with carrying them in such a manner and position as to have subjected them to unnecessary pain and suffering. Mr. Dastur, in his finding, said the points for decision were:—1. Is the evidence sufficient to prove that the animals were carried in such a manner as to amount to cruelty? 2. Is the G. I. P. Railway Company liable criminally for the acts of its servants and agents? 3. Is the Warree Bundar goods yard such a place as is defined in Section 3 (b) of Act 11 of 1890, and is accessible to the public? The magistrate divided all the three points against the railway company. At the suggestion of the company's solicitor, however, he referred the following two points for the decision of the High Court:—1. Is the company liable, under the circumstances, for the acts of the owner of the cattle and the goods clerk at Tallegaon under section 3 (b) of Act 11 of 1890, though they may have had no knowledge as to how the animals were carried? 2. Is the Warree Bunder goods station a place accessible to the public when the company's orders are that men on business alone should be admitted there? The magistrate reserved judgment pending the order of the High Court.

Mr Justice Candy delivered the judgment of the court, and directed the record and proceedings to be returned with their lordships opinion on the first point in the negative and on the second point in the affirmative.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3 Forbes street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. S.M. Moses presided. The chairman moved that the directors report, audited balance sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1901 be received and adopted. The report stated that the directors had the pleasure to place before the shareholders the annual report, audited balance-sheet, and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1901. The working of the mill has resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,52,447-12-0, including the balance of Rs. 12,482-0 11 brought over from last year, and this considering the high price of cotton ruling for the latter part of the year, and the unsatisfactory state of China exchange which was crippling the trade with the Far East, the directors trusteed would be found satisfactory. They proposed to appropriate the above amount of Rs. 2,52,447-12-0 as follows:—To be paid to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rs. 25 per share on Bshares, free of income-tax, Rs. 1,08,175; to be written off for depreciation in value, and replacement of machinery Rs. 85,000; to set aside for an electric light installation Rs. 30 000, to set aside for alterations in old Engine House Rs. 13,000; to be carried to Fire Insurance fund account Rs. 2,000; to be written off for depreciation of godown buildings Rs. 5,000; to be written off from bungalow and office furniture, and mill gear stock accounts, Rs. 3,000 to be written off for depreciation of fire engines Rs. 500, and to be carried forward Rs. 5,77-12.

Mr. J. M. Moses seconded the resolution which was carried. The proposal made by the directors in their report to appropriate the profit was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1000 each, and Rs. 25 per share on Bshares, free of income tax was declared. The appointment of Mr. H. Soloman to the directorate was confirmed. The Honorable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. S. E. Shellim retiring from the board by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody, and Naorojee Edulee Settna were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

For Decree Absolute.

302-01—Sasmrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and others vs Sitaram and another.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and N Co, vs Dowarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas and Co—Parl heard.

23-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gudoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-01—Pestonji R and K—Babai widow vs Ganji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appe

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay 15th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once, as they are required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.
2. The undermentioned have passed the Proficiency Examination laid down in Army Regulations India Volume IX:—Captain E. A. Kenyon, Lce-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Vol. F. Peters, Cyclist W. E. Polson, Volrs. R. Wenning, N. T. McClumpha, W. Jefferies, B. F. Phillips, E. Vogel, W. Boylette, H. A. Stone and C. G. Fitzgerald.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902.

IS IT PEACE?

THE mysterious movements of the Boer leaders and the hurried meeting of Ministers seem to indicate the approaching dawn of peace. Messrs. Schalk-Burgher, Steyn, Botha and Meyer, with the redoubtable Generals Delarey and De Wet, have arrived at Pretoria from Klerksdorp, and are believed to have submitted a statement of the terms on which they are willing to surrender. This, doubtless, accounts for the informal meeting of Ministers at the house of Mr. Chamberlain on Saturday night. It is stated in one message that an important communication has been received from Lord Kitchener, presumably intimating the substance of those terms. Yet another telegram tells us that the Boer leaders have submitted no proposals. It suggests that they will probably begin asking unacceptable terms, and that the real negociations will then commence. No armistice had been proclaimed up to the time of writing, and it has been announced that none will be during the progress of such deliberations as may take place. It will be remembered that there have already been two armistices since the war began, with a view to facilitating the surrender of the Boers. The first was arranged at Laing's Nek in June 1900, when Commandant Christian Botha succeeded in gaining several days' complete rest for his troops, but which had no other tangible result. Then, from February 22nd to March 16th last year, there was another armistice which was by many regarded as preliminary to an almost immediate termination of the war. Negociations were conducted at Middleburg; but they too proved futile. Lord Kitchener's terms were a complete surrender of arms and munitions of war, and the submission of the Boers to British rule. On repeated occasions those terms have been reiterated as the only conditions on which the war shall terminate. Yet, in face of this, an "Express" telegram, published by our Allahabad contemporary, states positively that peace has been settled on terms satisfactory to Great Britain. We are afraid the intimation is premature, for while our Ministers have decisively stated they will accept nothing but unconditional surrender, the Boers have as firmly replied: "Give us our independence or we will fight to the last man." Delarey, a fortnight ago, discovered that his men preferred surrender to fighting, and that they regard the unique opportunity of a long sea voyage to strange parts of the world, which surrender affords, as more desirable than the patriot's death on the veldt. Practically the same men, who took part in the Middleburg conference thirteen months ago, are engaged in the present deliberations,—the most important feature by the way,—as by this time they must have come to realise that when our Generals demand unconditional surrender, they mean nothing less.

The Boer generals in the field are evidently acting wholly independently of Mr. Kruger and his entourage, reposing in safety in Europe. A Brussels telegram, the text of which we published yesterday, shows that they do not disapprove of their compatriots' action, provided they ask for extensive autonomy, an amnesty, the restitution of confiscated Boer properties, and the abandonment of the claim of the disarmament of the burghers. These are terms which may be at once classed among the unacceptable proposals anticipated by Reuter. Dr. Leyds officiously published what the Paris evening papers, the other day, described as an "Official Note," indicating the "minimum that the Boers will accept." The minimum is very much in excess of what Brussels correspondents profess to have been informed. It includes the provision of independence with a suzerainty clause in favour of England, of a total amnesty for Cape rebels, the immediate repatriation of all Boer prisoners, the compensation of Boers whose farms have been burnt, and the right of the Boers to bear arms. The Boer leaders in the field, at all events, are fully aware that no sane man can for a moment imagine any such proposal would be seriously considered. Of this we may be certain—that all the promises made in Lord Roberts's proclamation of the annexation of the two countries will be fulfilled to the letter, once the Boers have laid down their arms. They will enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship. British institutions are already being introduced in the newly acquired territories, and, as we showed last week, we have already begun to make up for lost time in the education of the rising generation—an earnest of the beneficent rule which will follow. We do not suppose that any further concessions than those promised two years ago will be proferred. But no information has yet transpired as to the contents of the important communication said to have been received by Mr. Chamberlain, or of the character of the terms alleged by the "Express" to have been agreed upon. They profess to know more on the Continent than is known in England. As an example the "Republique" the other day wrote: "If certain persons who are said to be well informed are to be believed, although Mr. Chamberlain formally affirmed that England would never again take as a basis for negotiations the proposals of March, 1901, it is these very proposals which Lord Kitchener is said to have been charged to transmit, at the desire of the King, to Mr. Schalk-Burgher and the Transvaal Government. If," added our volatile contemporary,—"some fiend does not interfere to muddle matters, there are chances this time of an agreement being reached." We can only assume he anticipated the action of Dr. Leyds in promulgating his extremely stupid "Official Note."

It is probable that the terms of March last year form the basis of the present negociations. As drafted by Lord Kitchener they were, perhaps more liable to misinterpretation than as revised by Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Kitchener in discussion with General Botha told him that military law would cease, and be at once replaced by civil administration. Mr. Chamberlain's promise was that military administration should cease at the earliest practicable time, phraseology less capable of misconception, and the terms as actually offered were so magnanimous that the Boers, by their refusal of them, alienated much of the sympathy which had thitherto been theirs. The intentions of the British Government as to the disposal of the conquered republics were plainly stated. They included the grant of an amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for all bona-fide acts of war, the return of all prisoners of war as quickly as arrangements could be made for their transport, the institution of a civil administration in the form of a Crown Colony Government, to be replaced as early as possible by a representative Government, the recognition of both English and Dutch languages in the courts, the payment of inhabitants of the colonies for goods requisitioned by the late Republican Governments, the assistance by loans of the occupants of farms, who will take the oath of allegiance, and the re-stock of their holdings. They even went so far as to offer the Boers the use of sporting rifles, guns and so forth, and to supply military arms when they became necessary for their protection. It was but natural that the Boers should try to make the best terms for themselves, and only fair that they should endeavour to save the skins of those who had helped them. They asked that the amnesty be extended to the Cape rebels. But these individuals must be left to the disposal of the Governments whose subjects they are. Boer leaders then still clung to the hope that success would yet crown their efforts as the result of the mediation or interposition of some foreign power. They have no such hope now, and it is possible that at last they are fully persuaded that Mr. Kruger and his colleagues have wittingly or unwittingly deceived them. Hence their independent action in the present case, and the brighter prospects of a satisfactory termination of the struggle. Had they been wise, they would have accepted the terms of last year. Had they ignored the counsel of Mr. Kruger, they might by this time have begun to reap the benefits of restored peace.

MR. RHODES'S ALLEGED POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

A CALCUTTA contemporary tells us that a sensation has been aroused by the "Review of Reviews," which, in its April number, publishes what the editor describes as a "Political Testament" of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. We decline to accept the assurance that it has created any sensation whatever; though we do not, of course, suggest that our contemporary wishes to mislead its readers. It may have created amusement, for the idea of a Stead as keeper of the conscience of a Cecil Rhodes is ludicrous in the extreme. That the "Political Testament" was published on the first of April, may pass without remark. Our Calcutta contemporary's correspondent apparently accepts it all as gospel, and tells us that the document was written so far back as 1890. Has Mr. Stead had it in his locker all these years, unused? The Princess Radziwill was one of Mr. Stead's authorities on Mr. Rhodes. Is the "Political Testament" in her highness's handwriting? In it Mr. Rhodes is said to state that his ideal political future is that the world should pass completely under the control of a combination of all the English speaking peoples. This, he thinks, would ensure the maintenance of peace to all eternity. Presumably this is the explanation of Mr. Rhodes' bequest of scholarships to German youths to be nominated by the Kaiser Wilhelm. Mr. Stead then tells us that Mr. Rhodes expressed the hope that Great Britain and the United States, as the two principal English-speaking nations, may eventually become one united people. This result, he remarked, would probably ensue at the close of a long tariff war which was likely to arise through the operations of a secret society of rich men, modelled on the lines of the Society of Jesus—a delicate way of referring to the Tobacco war, we suppose. This is not the first time Mr. Stead has professed to be able to tell us more of Mr. Rhodes than we could learn from any other man. He claims to be one of "those who knew him best," but he does not tell us the basis of that friendship. Mr. Stead knows that best also. But this he told us himself in November 1899: "My relations with Mr. Rhodes have never been based upon the principle that I had to subordinate my judgment or govern my action according to his wishes." The Home Rulers regarded him as a friend likewise. He made no stipulations with them: "Even the good Homer sometimes nods," and we do not suppose that the best of all possible men in this best of all possible worlds was never guilty of an action—well-intentioned though it may have been—that he did not sometimes regret. Yet it must be admitted Mr. Stead learnt much of Mr. Rhodes's opinions. He even bearded the Tsar in his den. We do not find that his Imperial Majesty resented the intrusion. It is our misfortune that neither the Tsar nor Mr. Rhodes ever commented in the press on Mr. Stead's observations, though lions have condescended to reply to mice—in fables. Still, the Imperial idea was a fad with Mr. Rhodes. He secured the insertion of a proviso in the Articles of Association of the De Beers Company, authorising the directors to appropriate from time to time such funds as they deemed advisable, for political or Imperial purposes, and it is true that he devoted large sums of his own to the same object. It is possible he did imagine that the best thing for the world would be its control by an amalgamation of English-speaking nations, if such a combination were practicable. But is it fair to his memory to assert that this was the dream of his mature years? Mr. Stead does not look well as a friend of Mr. Rhodes. His greatest enemy could have served him less scurvily. We do not say that Mr. Rhodes may not have written the document concerning which our contemporary publishes its telegram, but we would ask: is it not possible that instead of being written in 1890, the "Political Testament"—which is a more attractive head-line than "A Schoolboy Essay"—was indited in 1860, or 1870 at latest, before Mr. Rhodes went to South Africa in search of health? Of one thing, however, we may be sure: that the cheapening of telegraphic rates between England and India is not likely to prove an unmixed blessing.

WHITE ANTS.

A BRIEF but important paper dealing with experiments which have been made to discover an effective remedy against the ravages of white ants has been issued from the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces. The Central Provinces have suffered greatly by the depredations of the particular species of ant, "termes taprobanes" which devotes its attentions principally to the roots and trunks of trees. Their ravages had become so extensive that it was found almost impossible to grow young trees, and all attempts to make roadside avenues failed completely on account of the attacks of these pests. For years past experiments have been made with a view to discovering some method of destroying the ants, or, at any rate, rendering the trees immune from their ravages. All sorts of preparations have been tried—a favourite mixture consisting of tobacco, kerosine oil, salt, and sunlight soap. This concoction, when applied to the ant-infested trees, was found to kill off the pests, but it entirely failed as a preventive, the tree in a day or two being as thickly covered as before with the destructive insects. However, in 1897 at the suggestion of Dr. Pratt, Reporter on Economic Products, experiments were made with a hitherto untried substance, a preparation known as Gondal's Fluid, which consists of dekamali gum, asafœtida, aloes and castor oil cake. In the Nagpur district the experiments, which were carried out on a large scale, both in connection with road-side avenues and other trees were everywhere successful and apparently permanent results were obtained, the trees being reported as entirely free from white ants even after a lapse of six months. In the Betal, Chanda, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Saugor, Seoni, Narsinghpur, and Bilaspur districts the preparation was equally efficacious, but in Raipur and Sambalpur failures were reported. In the last mentioned districts, however, it is not clear whether the preparation was properly applied, and, judging from the reports sent in, it seems as though the mixture was applied as a powder instead of in fluid form. However, the general results are most satisfactory. As will be observed from the list of ingredients used, the material is not costly; as a matter of fact, a sufficient quantity to treat 600 trees ought not to cost more than about Rs. 3-2-0 In view of the extensive ravages of this species of ant in other parts of the country, the report is worthy of extensive circulation.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 2 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day light on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation the first business on the Agenda was the election of the President for the ensuing municipal year. There were four nominees, Mr. T. W. Caffe, proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta; Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, proposed by Mr. Hormusji Shapurji; Mr. D. E. Wacha, who sought selection; and the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. Mr. Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, however, withdrew, leaving the field to Mr. Caffe and Mr. Barbhaya. On a ballot being taken the latter gentleman was elected by 37 votes to 20.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd March 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 13,547 maunds with an increase of Rs. 12,567 in the earnings.

THE opinions of the local Governments regarding the agricultural banks scheme are now reaching the Government of India. The Secretary of State will be addressed on the subject when all the opinions have been received.

THE returns from the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for the eight months ending March 31st, show that the number of patients exceeds the whole number treated in the preceding twelve months, a proof that the benefits conferred by the Institution are being more widely recognised.

IN the resolution on the returns of the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1901, it is stated that the cause of insanity was discovered in 50 per cent. of the total admissions to the asylums, and that in three-fourths of these cases the cause was physical and chiefly the habitual use of "ganja."

IT is reported that the Standard Oil Company contemplates new undertakings, in which a capital of twenty-five to thirty million dollars will be engaged. A large percentage of this amount will be spent on the Texas oil fields, and the Southern Californian territory will be more vigorously worked than hitherto.

TWO sepoys, wounded in the affair in the Gomal on the 7th instant, have died. The number wounded was three and not eight. The total number of deaths out of the party of seventeen now amounts to ten. Nothing further has apparently been heard of the gang which made the attack. All the posts from Sarwakai to Wana were immediately warned to be on the alert.

COLONEL SHOWERS, with his escort under Major Tighe, having visited all the districts on the Persian side of the Persi-Baluch border from the sea to near Kohi Maliksia, is now returning to Quetta, via the Nushki Seistan route. The fact that the route is considered practicable for a large escort of troops shows the value of the recent improvements. The troops are due at Quetta about the end of April.

THE Irrigation Commission has now broken up, but will reassemble in the autumn, when Bengal and the United Provinces will be visited. Mr. Higham, who is now in Simla, will remain on special duty until about the end of May, preparing a draft report showing the work of the Commission during the past cold weather. Mr. Odling will continue to officiate for him as Joint-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

RIOTOUS scenes were witnessed at Ballaghaderin, Co. Mayo on March 25, Messrs. Cullinan and Duffy, M. P.s, had arranged to hold a meeting, and the police, who had got possession of the hall, were overpowered, the head constable and the Government short-hand writer being thrown out in the scuffle.

THE official returns from the Canton prisons show that for the year ending 30th January (Chinese Calendar) no less than 9,100 prisoners and robbers were decapitated. The heaviest return was registered for the last two months of the closing year, when no less than 4,400 prisoners were either publicly executed or secretly done away with.

THE number of foreigners who go to London to enlist in the British army is greatly increasing. The idea that men are so urgently needed that the authorities are ready to accept all applicants seems to be prevalent abroad. Many would-be adventurers make their way to London hoping to be sent to South Africa, and most of them arrive penniless. Several destitute Poles landed not longer, believing that they could enlist. The same day three German arrived at Charing Cross with a like intention. A rather undersized Frenchman speaking no English tried to join the cavalry at St. George's Barracks; while a diminutive companion was heart-broken when he found that he was far below standard height and chest measurement for any branch of the service even had his nationality not been against him.

THE LIFE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEARLY forty years ago, when the Prince of Wales's approaching marriage was the subject of discussion in Parliament, the worthy Mr. Newdegate rose "in his place" to ask Lord Palmerston for satisfactory assurances regarding the religious soundness of the young Princess whom the newspapers were delighting to describe as "the daughter of the Vikings." Mr. Newdegate, now forgotten, was the staunchest of staunch Protestants. The Prime Minister's reply was exactly in the manner of "Old Pan." "When," said he, "her Majesty's Government considered it their duty to select a Consort for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, certain conditions were laid down as indispensable." In the first place, "she must be young." It is just possible Mr. Newdegate may have suspected he was made fun of. Then "she must be handsome." Great applause, especially from the young M. P.'s. Also, "she must be well brought up." And, "finally, she must be a Protestant."

The only questionable point in Lord Palmerston's reply was the implication concerning the Government's duty of selection. The selection had already been made by the young people themselves. It was a case of love at first sight, with which Cabinets had nothing whatever to do. How the present Queen of England first came to know her future husband—by what tactics on the part of the elders the two were introduced, how before the introduction the young Prince was captivated by a photograph of the Princess shown to him accidentally—all this is set forth, with taste and discretion, by the authoress of this well-written biography of Queen Alexandra. We are told that the "Prince of Wales's curiosity was first aroused" by the enlogistic letters which Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador at Copenhagen, used to write about the Princess. The young "daughter of the Vikings" was as popular in her native Denmark as since 1863 she has been in England. The shoemakers of Copenhagen "subscribed a pair of gold embroidered shoes" as a wedding gift for her on her departure to her new home. Mrs. Tooley's account of the Continental part of the journey need not detain us, except perhaps in the remark that the engine of her railway train from Cologne to Brussels bore the name of Blucher and that the driver's name was Wellington.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

To the good people of Margate, on the morning of 7th March, 1863, fell the honour of presenting Princess Alexandra with her first English address. The Margate deputation were taken out to sea on a boat to meet the Royal yacht. Not till she reached Gravesend did she first touch English soil. Those of our readers who were strong enough to hold their own in the tremendous crowds that witnessed the Prince and Princess's progress through the city to Paddington for Windsor must be getting near old fogeydom. The Royal procession narrowly escaped disaster.

Only once, when the crowd at the Mansion House pressed upon the wheels of her carriage and nearly overturned it, did she lose her nerve. The Prince, who behaved with the greatest coolness throughout, quickly calmed her fears, but the members of the Danish suite rose in their carriages with alarm. Lord Alfred Paget, the Prince's Equerry, rendered invaluable aid in piloting the procession through the crowds. "Now, my good fellows," he would say when the carriage came to a standstill, "we want to get on to Windsor, pray let us pass!" and the Princess would look a pretty appeal, and the roughs made way with a cheer.

Most people have heard of the youth whose head Princess Alexandra extricated from her carriage wheel. The biographer reminds us of the fact that the Royal marriage gave an astonishing 'impetus' to matrimony all over the land. Matrimonial agencies did a brisk trade. The following description of the Princess's dress at the marriage ceremony in St. George's, Windsor, may interest our lady readers:

She wore a bridal gown of white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace flounces, and festooned with orange-blossoms, having a train of silver moire ornamented to correspond. . . . The bride's veil was of Honiton lace, surmounted by a wreath of orange-blossoms, and a coronet of diamonds in the Greek style, introducing the Prince of Wales's plumes, a gift from the bridegroom. The other jewels worn by the bride were a necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the Prince; an opal and diamond bracelet, a present from Queen Victoria; the superb necklace of diamonds given by the City Corporation, which was valued at £10,000; a diamond bracelet from the ladies of Leeds; and a diamond and opal bracelet from the ladies of Manchester.

Again:

The wedding ring selected by the Prince for his bride was massive, and the keeper was set with six precious stones, arranged so that the letters of the names spelled "Bertie"—Beryl, Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise, Jacynth, Emerald. A plain gold wedding ring was also made for the bridegroom, and was inscribed with "Alexandra." The Prince gave the bridesmaids crystal lockets, with pink pearls and diamonds, to represent the red and white colours of Denmark. Princess Alice had designed the lockets, and the possessor of one informs me that they were the first crystal lockets ever made. The bridesmaids presented the bride with a diamond and enamel bracelet, divided into eight compartments, in each of which was a portrait of one of the bridesmaids, with her initials in diamonds.

THE PRINCESS AND THE WAGGONER.

Within a few months after her marriage the Princess of Wales paid her first visit to Sandringham. Even then the Princess began to take that tender and intimate interest in the people on the estate which has made her name a household word in every cottage, but as yet the trim workmen's dwellings which now dot the district were not built. The country around was rather wild and desolate, and there was little traffic along the roads contiguous to Sandringham. Full of health and spirits, and with a natural curiosity to see everything in this quaint bit of foreign country where she now found herself, the Princess would take long walks of discovery, accompanied only by a lady-in-waiting. One afternoon she wandered too far, and, being overcome with fatigue, asked a waggoner to give her a lift in his cart.

"I canna," replied Hodge, staring open mouthed at the charming apparition.

"Please, old man, do!" persisted the Princess in broken English.

"I tell you I canna," replied the rustic.

"But why?" pleaded the distressed suppliant.

"Well, if you must know," said he, "I have been drawin' dung, and I can't have women bringing their petticoats into my cart," and with a determined smack of the whip, Hodge drove off, leaving the Princess and her lady to plod their way home to Sandringham as best they could.

Readers of Mrs. Tooley's excellent narrative will perhaps regret that the Princess of Wales did not accompany the Prince to India. Why? Because they perceive that during the Royal tour to Egypt and other Eastern lands, early in 1869, the Princess was the most tireless, the most inquisitive, and the most curious explorer among them all. No one can read this part of the story without seeing that the Princess had felt to the full the spell of the East. One suspects the Princess must sometimes have exhausted her attendants, in those long donkey gallops of hers on the desert, and investigations in the region of the Pyramids. At the time of the Princess's visit to Egypt, De Lesseps was still digging his vast trench—nearing the end of his labours. Fascinated as she was with Egypt, what would have been her impressions of India, the wonderful land from which she was destined to derive a title which as yet had not even been thought of? Among the bazaars of Constantinople, the Prince and Princess went about as "Mr. and Mrs. Williams," "driving in a hackney carriage with one of the Sultan's servants dressed, much to his disgust, as a common coachman." A visit to the Crimea, and the Cathcart cemetery there terminated the Princess's Eastern travels. Among Mrs. Tooley's characteristic anecdotes of the Princess is one where the late Poet Laureate figures:

It was not until several years after her marriage that she met Lord Tennyson in private, and in the course of the interview she requested him to read his "ode" on her arrival in this country. As the poet proceeded the personal eulogy began to strike Princess as being a little amusing when repeated in her hearing, and Tennyson also showed signs that the the position was awkward.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

THE BOER DELEGATES AT PRETORIA.

MIDNIGHT MEETING OF MINISTERS.

AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S AUDIENCE OF THE KING

LONDON, APRIL 14.

An official despatch states that Col. Kekewich was very hotly attacked on the 11th inst. near Boshof.

The enemy was however repulsed, leaving 44 killed including Commandant Potgieter and 54 wounded and unwounded prisoners.

Kekewich pursuing them, captured three guns.

The British loss was six killed and 52 wounded, mostly slightly.

Colenbrander is pressing Beyers, whose losses so far are 106.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Boer delegates travelled all night and only stopped at Potchefstroom where dinner was served in the saloon.

The delegates are accommodated in separate houses in Pretoria.

A correction from Reuter states that ex-President Steyn is also one of the Boer party at Pretoria. His name was omitted from yesterday's telegram announcing the arrival of the leaders at the capital. The party, therefore, consists of Schalk-Bagher, Botha Meyer, Delarey, Steyn and De Wet who arrived at Pretoria in two special trains from Klerksdorp.

An informal meeting of Ministers was held late on Saturday night, at Mr. Chamberlain's house. It is rumoured the meeting was called in consequence, of the receipt of an important communication from Lord Kitchener.

APRIL 14.

The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Brodrick and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were present at the meeting a Mr. Chamberlain's house on Saturday night.

The Conference lasted from eleven till midnight.

Mr. Chamberlain was at the Colonial office early yesterday, and subsequently had a two hours, audience of His Majesty the King.

Despatches were forwarded to South Africa during the day.

Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield.

[Below we give the text of the terms offered to the Boers in March last year when negociations with the Boer leaders were opened at Middleburg :—In the event of a general and complete cessation of hostilities and the surrender of all rifles, ammunition, cannon, and other munitions of war in the hands of the burghers or in Government depots or elsewhere, H. M.'s Government is prepared to adopt the following measures :—H. M.'s Government will at once grant an amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for all "bona-fide" acts of war committed during the recent hostilities. British subjects belonging to Natal and Cape Colony, while they will not be compelled to return to those Colonies will, if they do so, be liable to be dealt with by the law of those Colonies specially passed to meet the circumstances arising out of the present war. As you are doubtless aware, the special law in the Cape Colony has greatly mitigated the ordinary penalties for high treason in the present case. All prisoners of war now in St. Helena, Ceylon, or elsewhere, will, on the completion of the surrender, be brought back to their country as quickly as arrangements can be made for their transport. At the earliest practicable date military administration will cease and will be replaced by civil administration in the form of Crown Colony Government. There will, therefore, be, in the first instance, in each of the new Colonies a Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of a certain number of official members, to whom a nominated unofficial element will be added. But it is the desire of H. M.'s Government, as soon as circumstances permit, to introduce a representative element, and ultimately to concede to the new Colonies the privilege of self-Government. Moreover on the cessation of hostilities a High Court will be established in each of the new Colonies to administer the law of the land, and this court will be independent of the Executive. Church property, public trusts, and orphan funds will be respected. Both the English and Dutch languages will be used and taught in public schools where parents of the children desire it, and allowed in Courts of Law. As regards the debts of the late Republican Governments H.M.'s Government cannot undertake any liability. It is however, prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 to repay inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for goods requisitioned from them by the late Republican Governments, or subsequent to annexation, by Commandants in the field being in a position to enforce such requisitions. But such claims will have to be established to the satisfaction of Judge or Judicial Commission appointed by the Government to investigate and assess them, and if exceeding in the aggregate £1,000,000 they will be liable to reduction *pro rata*. I also beg to inform your Honour that the new government will take into immediate consideration the possibility of assisting by loan the occupants of farms who will take the oath of allegiance to repair any injury sustained by destruction of buildings or loss of stock during the war, and that no special war tax will be imposed on farmers to defray the expense of the war. When burghers require the protection of fire arms, such will be allowed to them by licence and on due registration, provided they take the oath of allegiance. Licences also will be issued for sporting rifles, guns, etc., but military fire arms will only be allowed for means of protection. As regards the extension of the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, it is not the intention of H. M.'s Government to give such franchise before representative government is granted to these Colonies, and if then given it will be so limited as to secure the just predominance of the white races. The legal position of coloured persons will, however, be similar to that which they hold in Cape Colony. In conclusion Lord Kitchener who forwarded the proposals wrote : "I must inform your Honour that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as cancelled."]

LONDON, March 25.—A Reuter's message states that a former member of the Transvaal Government claims that, after the correspondence between Dr. Kuyper, the Premier of Holland, and Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, the Boer leaders in Holland sent six emissaries by different routes to South Africa with despatches for Messrs. Steyn and Schalk Burger. The latter were informed of Dr. Kuyper's view that the moment was favourable to open peace negotiations. It is also stated that Schalk Burger, in his latest communication to Europe, mentioned his willingness to agree to certain terms as the basis of peace negotiations. These were that the Boers should retain their predominance in the rural districts, and the British Boards of administration should be appointed in industrial centres, with proportionate Boer representation.

TENSION IN LONDON.

MINISTERS OBSERVE SECRECY.

FEELING IN THE COLONIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A special London cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" says :—

Intense anxiety prevails here regarding the issue of the peace negotiations. Nothing has yet transpired regarding the conference with the Boer leaders at Klerksdorp, but it is believed that some communication has been received from Lord Kitchener containing their proposals.

Several Ministers met at midnight on Saturday including the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Brodrick and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and conferred for upwards of an hour.

The greatest secrecy is observed, and this is increasing the public tension.

In the meantime the Colonies are watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude.

In New Zealand public opinion is strong that England should not recede an inch from her previous demand, viz., unconditional surrender.

Premier Seddon, in a speech which was enthusiastically cheered, said that not one foot of the land should be given to the Boers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

April 4.—At Wakkerstroom, injured by a fall from horse (wrist broken), Lieutenant J. R. White, Royal Engineers.

April 8.—At Hartenbosch near Bultfontein, killed, Capt. Coode, 2nd Batt. West Riding Regt. Mounted Infantry. Dangerously wounded, Captain Theobald, Manchester Regt. Mounted Infantry.

April 10.—At Doelfontein, died from pneumonia, Civil Veterinary Surgeon H. E. H. Davies.

April 11.—Died from enteric fever at Elandsfontein, 2nd Lieut. Cowan, 2nd Dragoon Guards. At Heilbron, Captain R. G. Tubman, New Zealand Mounted Infantry and at Standerton, Nursing Sister M. N. Falcon, Army Nursing Service Reserve.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

MORE RIOTING.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Trades Unions in Brussels have unanimously decided upon a general strike to-morrow.

Further demonstrations took place to-day, but there was no bloodshed.

APRIL, 14.

Further rioting took place in Brussels last evening, but of a less serious nature.

One rioter was killed by a bayonet thrust, and a score injured.

THE SHOOTING OF FILIPINOS.

AMERICAN OFFICER ACQUITTED.

The trial by Court Martial at Manila of Major Waller, an American Officer who was charged with punishing natives who had revolted with ruthless severity and shooting them without trial, has resulted in his acquittal.

GOVERNMENT OF TIENTSIN.

DECISION OF ALLIED COMMANDERS.

At a meeting held of the Allied Commanders at Tientsin, it was resolved that the provisional government be maintained till the destruction of the ports, and not abolished till four weeks after the acceptance by China of a series of conditions.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGES IN MACEDONIA.

REPRISALS BY TURKISH TROOPS.

Bulgarian bands continue their outrages in Macedonia, and are actively pursued and destroyed by the Turkish troops.

Bulgaria declares she is doing all in her power to prevent the formation of bands and illegal agitation.

THE PROSPERITY OF EGYPT.

Lord Cromer's annual report shows a steady increase in the prosperity of Egypt.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL, 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

UPPER SUTLEJ VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Reports which have reached Mr. Eliot show that in the Upper Sutlej Valley, winter up to 1st March was unusually mild, but heavy snow has since fallen ; the total precipitation last month equalling more than eight inches of rain.

Snow has fallen in Leh also during March, but the change in the La Pass, east of that locality was passable for yaks at the end of the month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been ruled that officers who went to South Africa from the Indian establishment are not debarred from special South African leave owing to their having been temporarily struck off the Indian establishment while serving in South Africa.

Colonel Capper has returned from England and has assumed the officiating appointment of Director of Military Education in India.

Colonel Proudfoot, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command headquarters, has one month's extension of leave at home.

Major Bates, Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, has one year's leave home.

AN ALLEGED CHARGE OF MURDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 14

The trial of a Parsee named Bomanjee and a Bhil named Theria for causing murder of one Amersal commenced to-day before Mr. Legeyt, Sessions Judge. Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Payne, Solicitor and Mr. Naoroji, Pleader, defended the accused, while the Government Pleader prosecuted. Several witnesses were examined and cross-examined. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow, both accused being released on bail.

BOMBAY LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, is to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, until the return of Mr. Sanders Slater. Mr. A. K. Kemp, barrister-at-law, is to act for Mr. N. C. Macleod, as Official Assignee and Mr. T. J. Strangman barrister-at-law for Mr. Rivett-Carnac as Administrator General.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

THE "LUNGAR" PROCESSION.

SPLENDID MILITARY SHOW.

STRIKING PAGEANT.

MANUKOTA, APRIL 13.

The Viceroy and staff left Manukota at 10-59 this morning.

The path leading from the camp to the station platform was lined on both sides by the Imperial Lancers, the police, and detachments of the 1st and 3rd Infantry.

As his Excellency walked up, a Royal salute was given.

The Viceroy, through Major Afsar Dowlah, expressed his appreciation of the officers and men of the Regular Force for having carried out their duties so satisfactorily.

As the train steamed out, the guard-of-honour saluted his Excellency.

HYDERABAD, APRIL 14.

H. E. the Viceroy returned at four o'clock last evening, the arrival being private. He was met at the station by Lady Curzon, the Resident and staff.

The picturesque "lungar" procession took place this morning, and was witnessed, for the first time, by a Viceroy of India.

Both Lord and Lady Curzon, who returned specially to see it, manifested great interest in the remarkable pageant, which annually ushers in the fifth day of the month of Mohorrum here.

The State troops of all arms, in white with full dress appointments, the imperial Service Troops, the Golconda Brigade, and the Sarfi Khas forces made a brilliant and effective spectacle, while the contingents of Arabs, Pathans, Rohillas, Sikhs, Deccanis and other nationalities, who comprise the Irregular Forces of the State, were no less picturesque and striking. Huge elephants gaily caparisoned bearing Arab and Pathan Jamadars of and Commanders the Irregular Contingents, went by in large numbers, and played a dozen bands.

The procession from the palace of his Excellency the Prime Minister, Maharajah Kishen Pershad, commenced soon after half-past seven o'clock and occupied over two hours.

The streets and roofs of the houses were packed with thousands of spectators.

At the Minister's palace, besides the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, were the Nizam and his son, Colonel Barr, the Residency Staff, General Richardson and all the principal Military officers and their wives, and a large number of State nobles and European and Native officials of the Government. After the pageant had passed by, the Minister entertained Lord and Lady Curzon, the Nizam, Prince Osman Ali Khan, the Resident, and a hundred and fifty other guests to a sumptuous breakfast.

The visit of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to his Highness and his State terminates this evening when they leave at half-past five, her ladyship going direct to Simla, while the Viceroy breaks his journey at Julgaon for a brief visit to the Buddhist caves of Ajunta. Both have expressed themselves highly pleased with Hyderabad and with the splendid hospitality which has been extended to them.

The Nizam has ordered the payment of a life pension of Rs. 25 per mensem to the widow of the unfortunate shikari who was killed by a tiger during the Viceroy's shoot last week.

THE ACQUITTAL OF KRITZINGER.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The special London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—Kritzinger was not tried for train-wrecking.

His acquittal has been a relief.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

MINISTERIAL DIFFERENCES.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—Strong rumours are current that there have been serious differences in the Cabinet over the provisions of the budget, but it is emphatically denied that an open breach between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain has taken place.

Public interest in the budget has been dwarfed by the greater anxiety as to the peace negotiations.

THE MURDERED CHINESE EMPRESS.

News has come to light of the murder of the Emperor Kwang Su's legal wife, Empress Cheng Fe, says the "Hong Kong Telegraph." It appeared that during the troubles of 1899-1901, including the "coud d'etat" and the Boxer rebellion, the Empress was suddenly done away with, and no one knew where she was until lately. During the occupation of the Imperial palaces by the Japanese troops, it was discovered that the cruel Empress Dowager had for a simple excuse ordered the Emperor's wife to be thrown into a well, and afterwards heavy stones to be rolled over the mouth of the well so as not to allow the Empress' friends to rescue her. The gruesome relic was found by one of the Japanese soldiers quite accidentally. When taxed about it, the Empress Dowager evinced every sign of distress, and furthermore ordered her eunuchs to discover if possible the culprits. It may be safely asserted that the culprit or culprits will never be found, as it was through the direct orders of the cruel Empress Dowager, that this dark deed was done.

THE KWANG-SI REBELLION.

A Canton correspondent, writing on 23rd March, says :—I have been reliably informed that the rebels have captured, Ring Ma, a small city in Kwang-si. The rebellion has assumed large dimensions, and already the authorities here are waiting for instructions from the Central Government. There is a feeling amongst the gentry here, that should vigorous measures not be taken at once, the rebellion will turn out to be a second Taiping rebellion. The fact is emphasised by the amount of recruits that are daily joining the standard rebellion.

HOCKEY.

Yesterday evening the members of the Bombay Gymkhana played a hockey match on the Cooperage. The teams were Whites vs Colours, and the Colours won by three goals to two.

The Viceroy's tour, we understand, will be modified, the visit to the Dun probably being given up. His Excellency may visit Kohat as well as Peshawar, and will probably arrive in Simla on Friday, May 2nd.

By the King's desire the survivors among those who received the Queen's bounty on the last Maundy Thursday, of the Victorian reign and again last year also had their share of the distribution at Westminster Abbey a fortnight ago. The number of the survivors is only eight, and accordingly the recipients were 63 men and 67 women. The numbers generally correspond exactly with the age of the Sovereign. The King's age is 61. For the first time, the Maundy money bore the effigy and titles of King Edward the Seventh.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

UNIVERSITY GOLF.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Meetings at West Bromwich and Wolverhampton having proved abortive, although an extra half-hour was contested at the Molyneux grounds, it became necessary for Derby, County and Sheffield United to play a third match to decide which should oppose Southampton in the final of the English Cup at the Crystal Palace on April 19. The match took place on Thursday on the ground of the Notts Forest Club at Trent Bridge in the presence of 15,000 spectators, when, despite the fact that the Blades lacked the services of Needham, they just managed to scrape through by the narrow margin of a goal to none. Neither side could put quite their full strength into the field, as, in addition to Needham's absence, which let in Parker at left half in the United team, Warren filled Lloyd's place at right half for Derby, Warrington coming in at inside left. There was a strong wind blowing, but otherwise the conditions were favourable. Thickett lost the toss, and Sheffield were set to face the breeze, but they were soon attacking, Common being very conspicuous. The Derby left wing broke away, but Johnson came to the rescue, whilst a moment later Foulke cleared a long shot from Boag. Bennett and Common then got down, but were checked by Goodall ; but Derby County lost a fine opening, a free kick against Thickett being badly placed. Although facing the wind, Sheffield continued to have the best of matters, and made the pace very hot. Twice in quick succession Fryer was called upon to save from Common, and then, the scene of hostilities being transferred, a corner kick to Derby caused Foulke to punch away a header from Goodall.

An inquiry to Johnson caused a few minutes' delay, and then, upon resuming, Derby attacked, and, from a good centre by Wombwell, Boag struck an upright, whilst directly afterwards when Foulke had only partially cleared, Wombwell twice missed easy chances of opening Derby's account. Sheffield once again took up the attack, and thirty-three minutes from the start, after forcing a couple of corners, Priest got possession, and with a low shot beat Fryer and gave the United the lead. The Derby custodian had no chance with the shot, the ball going in at the corner. From now to the interval there was a perceptible cessation of effort, and the Derby supporters must have felt dubious when the Sheffielders crossed over leading by a goal to nothing. Upon resuming, Derby were the first to show to advantage, but they did not combine well. As time wore on, however, their forwards improved, and well led by Bloomer gave Foulke an anxious time. For some time the exchanges were very hot in front of the Sheffield goal, which escaped in marvellous fashion. Both sides forced fruitless corners. Derby made some hot but unavailing assaults on the Sheffield goal, in defence of which Thickett and Reyle played admirably, the former putting in quite one of his best games, which was lucky for the United, as Foulke was uncertain. Bennett, from a long pass forward by Johnson, had a sharp sprint, but he appeared to hang on to the ball to tempt Morris to go at him, with the result that when the ball was centred, the Derby defence cleared easily. Thickett played remarkably well. Once when Parker had been beaten by the wily Bloomer and Boag, who were both rushing for goal, Thickett by a wonderful piece of strategy and cleverness got in a kick, and helped by the wind the ball was at the other end with Bloomer and his companion still near the Sheffield goal. Following this, and probably because Johnson was doing so well against Davis and Warrington, Bloomer and Warrington changed places, but with no avail, except that Bloomer made the best shot of the match, but it went to Foulke's hands, and Sheffield, holding Derby up after this, passed into the final by a goal to nil. Sheffield certainly deserved their victory, for they gave the onlookers a much greater feeling of confidence in their ability than Derby did in the three matches, which have taken up five hours' actual play, five goals were scored—three by Sheffield United and two by Derby County.

England's twenty-first victory over Ireland was the weakest that has ever been recorded since the series of international games under Association rules was started in 1882. There has been one draw, when Ireland managed to score a couple of goals, but generally the English triumph has been substantial. Twice the English side has scored as many as thirteen goals in the Ireland match, and never before so few as one. The weakness displayed in the game at Wrexham was apparently more than a lapse of form on the part of "the men with big names." Of course there must be made some allowance for the absence on Saturday of Needham and R. E. Foster, both on the injured list but the team as played was a long way behind some previous elevens that have represented England, and if George had not on one occasion very cleverly tipped the ball over the goal bar, there would not have been another victory to add to the long list. Bannister's management of the forward line was not ineffective, and there was a better understanding amongst the forwards than was the case at Wrexham ; but the weakness of the England side was in their inability to cope with the Irish half-back play—play that was quite surprising in its general excellence. Dewsbury took its recent Parliamentary election quite calmly, but on Saturday one of its football crowds became as unruly as a company of strongly moved politicians. The reference at the cup tie in which Salford were victorious by a couple of points was made a victim of general displeasure. Policemen had to guard him with drawn staves, and stones were thrown. A similar spirit of misrule was abroad at Rochdale. There is not much real malice behind these "hostile demonstrations," as they are called ; mob law is always illogical and there are towns where the baiting of a referee is counted as quite a legitimate pastime. Of course it is disagreeable for the poor referee and discreditable to all concerned, but happily there is rarely much harm done. No one, it appears was hurt either at Dewsbury or Rochdale, but it is to be hoped the police were sharp enough to catch a few of the missile-throwers.

The victory of Oxford in the Inter-University Golf match was generally anticipated even when Mr. N. F. Hunter was expected to assist the Light Blue team. The Cambridge captain undoubtedly exercised a wise discretion in deciding not to avail himself of Mr. Hunter's services. It is not usual for men to represent their University for more than four years. Mr. Hunter played in the annual match in 1898 and the two following years ; last spring he was unable to take part in it ; and had he represented Cambridge at Sandwich on Tuesday rather a dangerous precedent would have been established. His absence certainly did not affect the ultimate issue of the match, albeit it rendered the success of Oxford more complete. Messrs. Bramston and Beveridge each piled up twelve holes against Messrs. McDonell and Hoffeman respectively, and only one of the Cantabs succeeded in scoring. This distinction was achieved by Mr. J. B. Escolme, who was only chosen at the last moment, and who beat Mr. J. O. Fairlie by five holes. The only really good match was that between the two captains, Messrs. O. T. Falk and E. Hill-Thompson, the Cambridge man loosing after being one up with two to play. This was the twenty-fourth encounter between the two Universities, and Oxford is now one match ahead. While on the subject of University golf the opportunity may be taken to refer to a report which has recently been made public. It is tolerably well known that the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society have for some time past been considering the question of sending a team to the United States. The idea unquestionably was excellent. A visit from ten representative University men could not have failed to give pleasure to our cousins across the Atlantic, and as doubtless our best player would have been selected it would have been interesting to contrast the amateur form of either country. According to the New York correspondent of "Golf Illustrated, the proposed visit of the Society's team came up for consideration at a recent meeting of the United States Golf Association. It was stated that the Society would send a team to America in August "provided their expenses were paid," and the president asked the meeting to authorise the executive committee to raise the amount by subscription.

The proposal met with practically no support. The attitude of the United States Golf Association on the amateur question must be perfectly well known to prominent players in this country, and it was evident that the proposal attributed to the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society was certain to be refused. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this report ; in all probability there has been some misunderstanding on one side or the other. Evidently Jack White is in great form this season, and if he retain it, should go very near winning the Championship. On the links of the Epsom Club the other day he defeated James Braid by five up and four to play, with two magnificent rounds of 76 and 75, the last-named score lowering the record of the green by a stroke. At Byfleet, near Woking one of the best inland courses in England, a professional tournament was held recently under the auspices of the New Zealand Club, particulars of which were not forthcoming until some time after the event. At this meeting White lowered the colours of the "triumvirate" with the excellent score of 152, and with his second round (72) equalled the par of the green. The following well-known players were also behind him, finishing in the order their names are written—Herd, Fernie, Ben Sayers, and Kirkaldy. The competition for the St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup, commonly known as the St. George's Vase, will be held at Sandwich on May 21, nearly three weeks after the Amateur Championship. The St. George's competition is open to all amateurs, and is one of the chief events of the golfing season. Mr. John Bal, has won it four times, Mr. Hilton twice, the late Mr. F. G. Tait was successful on three occasions, and followed up his victory in 1898 by carrying off the Amateur Championship, which that year was held at Sandwich. It was a memorable triumph. In successive matches Tait defeated Messrs. J. E. Laidlay, John Ball, Horace Hutchison, and—in the final—Mr. H. Hilton by the considerable margin of eight holes. Mr. S. H. Fry is the holder of the St. George's Vase, winning last year in rather a small field with the useful score of 165. The first stage of the parliamentary Handicap, which takes the form of a qualifying round against bogey, is to be decided at Littlestone on May 3.

It rarely happens that March furnishes the best sport of hunting season ; when, however, we come to look back upon the one which is now drawing to a close this will surely prove to be the case. Throughout the month scent as a rule has lain well ; many first-rate runs have been recorded ; but their enjoyment, has been marred by frequent accidents, of a more or less serious character. Mr. W. Baird, late Master of the Cottesmore Hounds, was presented last week with a testimonial in the shape of a fine oil painting of himself, together with a book containing the names of over 200 members of the Hunt who subscribed for it. Mr. Baird's term of office lasted for twenty years, and his rule was characterised by tact and good judgment united to firmness. Mr. Evan Hanbury is now reaping the fruits of his predecessor's sound management. Mr. Gilbert Spiller has consented to officiate as master of the Mid-Devon pack for at least another season, but the adjoining Eggesford country is still vacant. At a recent meeting of the Nantwich Farmers' Club, Cheshire farmers discussed sundry aspects of foxhunting which do not meet with their approval. The large fields which nowadays ride to hounds and the resulting damage to their crops and fences appeared to constitute their chief grievance, and no one can deny that it is a reasonable one. They complained especially of the presence in the hunting-field of 'unauthorised strangers," as a well-known M. F. H. once described men who hunt without deeming it necessary to subscribe towards the upkeep of the pack which they honour with their patronage. Apart from such unsportsmanlike individuals, it is to be feared that the question of large fields is not an easy one to deal with. So long as men pay such subscriptions as are required of them, they are, needless to say, entitled to follow hounds, and every season the ranks of hunting-men are more strongly recruited. The only remedy is to insist rigorously on those precautions being adopted towards the tenant farmers which are so often, and—in some cases—so uselessly inculcated. At the meeting in question a suggestion was made which deserves to be recorded. It was to the effect that claims for loss or damage due to fox-hunting should be assessed by a committee on which farmers as well as members of the Hunt were represented.

GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE DADAR MATUNGA STREET SCHEME.

The land-owners, residents and rate-payers of the F and G Wards of the City of Bombay, on the 30th May 1900 submitted a memorial to Government, requesting, for the reasons given, that sanction be not given to the scheme notified by the Bombay Improvement Trust for the improvement of the Dadar, Matunga and Sion Districts of the City. A Government Memorandum dated the 5th September 1900 informed the memorialists that their representations would be borne in mind when the scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust relating to the F and G Wards of the City was submitted to Government for sanction. The scheme was submitted on 6th August 1901 and communications subsequently passed between Government and the chairman of the Improvement Trust. Government have now issued the following resolution.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme as submitted in so far as it deals with lands east of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, subject to the condition that the further confirmation of Government is to be obtained before any portion of the land situated between the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways is let on long lease or any permanent buildings or works are erected thereon.

His Excellency in Council is unwilling to accord sanction to that portion of the scheme which relates to the lands to the west of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, as he is of opinion that the conversion of this area into building sites for villa residences is not a scheme which appeared to be justified on grounds either of urgent sanitary considerations or of financial expediency and may well be left to private enterprise. His Excellency in Council as at present advised is further of opinion that it is much more to the interest of the Trust and of the City that the Board should push on with the reclamation and development of the area immediately to the northward of the first two portions of the present scheme where the land is at present of comparatively little value, that that they should include the Mahim woods within the sphere of their operations. The acquisition of land closely studded with cocoanut palms must be costly and any wholesale demolition of them is to be deprecated, as there is no want of fresh breezes on the Dadar-Dharavi flats. The other sections of the scheme with a northward extension can be made very accessible by means of workmen's trains on the adjacent railways and by a further development of the tramway system along the main road. By undertaking immediately the raising of the low-lying lands, the Trustees will render a most valuable public service for they will provide sites for temporary quarters which will be habitable in the monsoon months, and will not have to be vacated demolished and re-erected annually, as at present, by those who seek a refuge from the overcrowded or evacuated tenements in the old town. Furthermore, the people who resort to these temporary habitations will become accustomed to this part of the island as a place of residence and to getting to and fro for their work, and this fact will raise the value of this area for building sites and so advance the Trustees financial interests. The temporary quarters should be allocated according to the alignment of the future streets and building plots, and the erection of permanent buildings should be permitted only as well constructed and well sewered roads are completed. In this way a well ordered extension of this City will be effected under satisfactory sanitary conditions, according to a well devised plan, and a much needed system of comprehensive action and control, which has been so conspicuously wanting in the fortuitous that have taken place during the last 50 years

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance of members and the public galleries were also full. At the opening of the proceedings Mr D. E. Wacha, the retiring president, occupied the chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA'S MOTION.

The first business of the meeting was the election of the new President of the Corporation for the coming year. There were four nominees : Mr. T. W. Cuffe, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. James MacDonald ; Mr. Muljt Sowanidass Barbhaya, proposed by Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee Vakil and seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha (the retiring president proposed by Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji and seconded by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad ; and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt, proposed by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama and seconded by the Hon. A. S. Dikshit.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, who intimated that as the proposition to re-elect Mr. D. E. Wacha as president had been withdrawn, there was no necessity to depart from the usual practice, Mr. D. E. Wacha was voted to the chair.

The Hon Mr. Mehta then rose to move the election of Mr. T. W. Cuffe as President for the ensuing year. In making this proposition he said he was following the best traditions of the Corporation. They had always welcomed the co-operation of the European residents of the city both officially and non-officially in the work of the Corporation and of the Municipality. This co-operation had been very valuable in the past, and he believed it always would be valuable. They had tried as he had said to get the co-operation of men connected with the commercial and industrial interests of the City, of gentlemen, who like Sir George Cotton, took a keen and active interest in the welfare, and well being of that body. It was hardly necessary for him to remind them that Mr. Cuffe for a very long time indeed had taken—if a quiet—a keen and a very active interest in all Municipal affairs. He, at any rate, could speak for himself and he had no doubt that many of his colleagues would bear him out when he spoke of the value of Mr. Cuffe's always practical and businesslike advice. Mr. Cuffe had served on a number of Committees of an important character, and he had served with equal zeal on the Standing Committee. He was the head of a large mercantile firm in that city, and as such was conversant with mercantile affairs. This had given him just such a training as was necessary in a man who had to sit in the chair of an important body like the Corporation, and he was sure that Mr. Cuffe would do the work that would be thrown upon him with ability and success. Under these circumstances he had very great pleasure in proposing that Mr. T. W. Cuffe be appointed President of the Corporation for the ensuing year.

Mr. James MacDonald, who seconded the motion, said that on an occasion of that sort it was sometimes highly undesirable that there should be comparisons. He would therefore enter into none. He would simply state that during the time he had been a member of the Corporation and a member of the Standing Committee he had seen few indeed perform the work exacted by those bodies more efficiently than Mr. Cuffe. He had been ready with his opinion, he had been sound in his opinion, and he had been firm in his opinion —at least, as he (the speaker) had always found. He believed that it would be of no advantage to any body that much should be said on that occasion. He had he strongest hope that if not perfectly unanimously at least with a considerable majority Mr. Cuffe would be placed in the Presidential Chair.

MR. HORMUSJEE SHAPURJI'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil next proposed that Mr. Muljt Bhawanidas Barbhaya be elected President of the Corporation. He said he had very few words to say in support of his proposition. Mr. Muljt had a distinguished career. He had been a lawyer practising in a large way in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for he believed nearly thirty years. He had come into contact with various communities of Bombay. He knew their wants and wishes and he (the speaker) might say, he knew their prejudices too. These were the qualifications, which, he thought, were necessary to an occupant of the chair. So far as municipal affairs were concerned, he believed, Mr. Muljt had been connected with the Corporation for more than twenty years. He thought with very few exceptions members of the Corporation would say a similar claim. Mr. Muljt had also been about six years in the Standing Committee and had once acted as its chairman. Another feature of his Municipal career was that after being elected for sometime as a representative of the ratepayers, he was subsequently a nominee of the Government. He had thus so to say, represented both sides, official and non-official. During the whole of this period he had rendered distinguished services at great personal sacrifice, for to a man in the position of Mr. Muljt it was no small inconvenience to attend meetings of the Corporation almost twice a week and meetings of the Standing Committee every week. He had done all this at great sacrifice. He (the speaker) was sure by doing honour to Mr. Muljt the Corporation would do honour to itself.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji in seconding the proposition said Mr. Muljt had proved himself worthy to fill the chair of the Corporation during his long and useful Municipal career.

The Hon. Mr. Desi Abaji Khare had given notice to move the re-election of Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha, and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama had intimated his intention of proposing the election of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, but both these propositions were withdrawn.

The vote was then taken and it was subsequently declared that Mr. Muljt had been elected by 37 votes to 20.

The voting was as follows :—

FOR MR. CUFFE.

Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Kt ; Khan Bahadur Darashah Rabanji Chichgar, Lieut. Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C. I. E., Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Mr. Jamshedji Ardaseir Wadia, Mr. Jehangir J. Kanga, M. D. ; Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. James Macdonald, Major G. B. Mayne, Mr. A. McKenzie, The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. S. Rabsch and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama.

FOR MR. MULJI.

Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Mr. Ardaseir Framji Unwalla, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Bhagwandas Narottamdas, Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee Seervai, Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Mr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Mr. Hasambhai Visram, Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotamdas, Mr. Hussein S. Khalili, Mr. Jafarbhai Hadimiabhai, Mr. Jaimohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Pirenai, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Nadirshaw Hormusji Edulji Sakhia, Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Sarafali Tamooji, Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Mr. Accacio G. Vegas, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher, Rao Bahadur Vishanrao Krishnaji Vaidekar, Mr. Hajee Yoosof Haji Ismail.

Mr. Muljt on taking the chair said he thanked the members of the Corporation very much for the honour which they had conferred upon him. It was an honour which in the past had been given to gentlemen of distinction. That chair had been occupied by several distinguished gentlemen who had rendered their services energetically and enthusiastically to the Corporation as a body as well as to the city at large, and he for one would try his best to give every satisfaction and work with such zeal and energy as lay in his power. He would try his best always to act without bias, and to give his decisions with justice, equity, and good conscience (Applause).

THANKS TO MR. WACHA.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the retiring President. Before they took up the list of business before them, he said, he thought it was comparatively necessary to discharge a duty—the duty of thanking the retiring Chairman. He was sure that all would join him sincerely and heartily in thanking Mr. Wachha for the way in which he had discharged his duties during one of the most troublesome years that that body had ever known (Applause). The work of the Corporation was increasing and the year they had passed through had certainly been one of the heaviest they had had to deal with. And besides the chairmanship of the Corporation the President was now asked to take the chair of all the committees that were appointed by the Corporation. He thought they would agree with him that in spite of every difficulty Mr. Wachha approached every question in a spirit dignified and firm, and though there were perhaps moments when he got a little hard, he did not think there was a single gentleman who would say that he had not met with he most utmost courtesy when dealing with the chair during Mr. Wachha's year of office (Applause).

Mr. Ibrahim Rahim

while he had not been on the Corporation for 10 years, during the time in which he had served on that Corporation he had not had greater occasion to be satisfied with the manner in which the presidential chair had been filled than during the past year.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Baptista also supported the motion, which was enthusiastically carried.

In reply Mr. Wacha said he was most thankful to the Corporation for the kind and sympathetic manner in which they had carried that motion. He did not wish to detain the Corporation any longer, but when he took the Presidential chair he expressed a hope that he would receive the help of each and every member of the Corporation, and he was delighted to say that when difficulties had arisen, when points of procedure were raised he had the assistance of all the members, and young or old, senior or junior, experienced or non-experienced. The work had been to him a labour of love, but at the same time he really wanted to regain his liberty and to continue in that Municipal work which he had been engaged in for the last 13 years. Lord Rosebery had said that it did not fall to the lot of every man to get the opportunity to enter the House of Commons, but every man might work for his city. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than this Municipal work.

THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta the following letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated the 6th March last was recorded: "In continuation of my letter dated the 22nd August 1901, I am directed to state that His Majesty the German Emperor has expressed his most sincere thanks for the message of condolence addressed to His Majesty by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the occasion of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Fredrick of Germany.

ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days be granted to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, from the 15th instant or such date whereabouts, and that Mr. C. C. James be appointed to act for Mr. Murzban in addition to his own duties and that in consideration of the extra work, he be granted a special monthly allowance of Rs. 200 in addition to his present consolidated salary of Rs. 1,200.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

The Corporation next considered a letter to them from Dr. Dubois Haveneth, general Secretary to the Second International Conference for the prevention of venereal diseases to be held in Brussels on the 1st September next, inviting the Corporation to get themselves represented by delegates at the conference. The letter further stated:—A large number of Municipalities had sent their official delegates to the First International Conference which was held at Brussels in 1899. They thereby greatly contributed to its success and assisted in establishing an International Society for sanitary and moral prevention, the object of which is to study and spread widely hygienic measures both administrative and moral, capable of preventing and stopping the propagation of venereal diseases.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that Dr. Dubois Haveneth, general Secretary to the Conference be informed that the Corporation did not propose to send any delegates to the Conference.

Mr. J. B. Patit seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that the subject to be discussed by the Conference was most important and the Corporation of a city like Bombay ought to send a delegate to take part in its deliberation. He thought some medical gentlemen and even some members of the Corporation would go to London on the occasion of the coronation and taking that opportunity some medical or civil gentleman was sure to come forward to go to Brussels to represent them at the conference. It would be an honour to that gentleman to represent them at the conference. He thought the matter should be postponed to the next monthly meeting of the Corporation and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

After some discussion Sir Bhalchandra withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Wacha's amendment, which was carried.

NUISANCE ON COLABA FORESHORE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in accordance with a notice of motion moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the nuisance created by ashes, kutchra, debris and old and unserviceable materials deposited on the foreshore between the Parsi Sanitarium at Colaba and the Colaba Railway Station, and that he be requested to take the necessary steps to remove the same with the least possible delay" He said that a large number of the residents of Colaba had been bitterly complaining against objectionable materials being deposited on the foreshore, and thus creating mosquitoes.

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion which was adopted.

TANK NUISANCE.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff the Corporation resolved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, as soon as possible to the Corporation, a probable estimate of the cost of emptying and cleansing the Nanoob's Tank at Mazagon.

WATER SUPPLY TO ANDHERI.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the supply of water to Andheri was considered:—"The Corporation under their Resolution of the 28th January 1897, sanctioned the proposal of supplying water to the village of Andheri from the Tulsi main for five years. The period of five years will expire on the 25th April next. The Collector of Thana, who is also the President of the Thana District Local Board, has applied for the extension of the period for a further term of five years on the same conditions, viz., at annas 8 per 1,000 gallons for the water supplied at the stand pipe and 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for the water supplied to the owners of private bungalows and properties. As there is no objection to comply with the request of the Collector of Thana, I request the sanction of the Corporation to the proposal. The District Local Board will be asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 with this Municipality, as deposits are paid both by the Bandra and Kurla Municipalities."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Corporation resolved to approve of the continuance of the supply of water from Tulsi main to the village of Andheri for a further term of three years on the terms stated in the Commissioner's letter.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

A CAT AND A SNAKE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail," which has published many remarkable Snake stories, :—Last night at about 10-30 when I was just retiring to bed in my room, I was disturbed by some sound in the verandah outside. At first, judging from the almost inaudible footsteps, I thought that some burglar had burst into my house, but on close listening, I understood from the nature of the sounds that it was of the nature of a fight between two animals as a rat and a cat. Having been on that very evening warned by my neighbour that he had seen a snake which had given him the slip and hid itself somewhere, I opened my door cautiously, for I thought it might be the very snake perhaps pursuing as prey. But what did I see? Under my reading desk lay something not quite visible and near it at a distance of a few inches sat a white cat in a defiant attitude. As soon as I entered the scene of combat the more powerful of the opponents left the scene, leaving me to deal with the trespasser myself. The cat was the pet of my landlord who lives next door to me. Probably it had been roaming about on one of its midnight patrols when it came upon the venomous criminal and pursued it to my verandah.

What prompted such an act in it is not clear. We do not commonly hear that cats prey on snakes as they do on rats, it may be just like the mongoose and the peacock it is endowed with an inherent hatred for the snake. Evidently the cat here had chased the snake through and through the verandah. It would not let the snake go out of its sight, nor would the snake turn its back on its assailant. Thus by fixing the attention on itself intently for about a quarter of an hour the cat had, though unconsciously, succeeded in inducing a sort of hypotism or stupor in the snake. Then the snake, incapable of any further action held its head down and the cat was, of course, watching its opportunity for the final stroke. It was to this condition, I think, that I saw the snake; for apparently it had not much capacity for motion. After I came it moved itself sluggishly a foot or two further than where it lay, and coiled itself round one of the legs of my desk. Whether it intended to do any injury to the inmates or not when it entered the compound is a question that could not be decided. But I found it guilty and what punishment I awarded it need not be related here. I write this simply to give publicity to my inference that this adds one to the many advantages of keeping a cat as a pet in houses. This incident may also serve as an illustration to the well-known power of the cat species, to see even minute objects clearly in complete darkness as was the case last night. What is the light that is reflected from the object and falls on the retina of this species? How is this vision in darkness produced? These are questions which are for some "zoologist" to answer.

MR. HILL, INSPECTOR-General of Forests, who has been granted nine months' leave, proceeds Home this week: Mr. Wroughton, Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay, officiating for him.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE DRIVE IN THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

HOW THE BOERS ESCAPED.

LONDON, March 29.—Details of the recent British drive in the western Transvaal have been received. Owing to the enormous area of the country and the incomplete state of the blockhouse lines, Lord Kitchener adopted new tactics. The bulk of the enemy were known to be at Haartebeestefontein, about 25 miles north-west of Klerksdorp, and the British columns marched on a bright moonlight night a considerable distance to the westwards of the enemy. General Sir Henry Rawlinson, from Klerksdorp, and some other columns, occupying parallel positions, rode 40 miles straight through the enemy's lines. The boldness of the move puzzled the enemy, whose sniping was unheeded. At dawn the columns deployed and faced the east, the ends meeting and encircling the Boers with the view of driving them to the blockhouse line stretching from the Vaal River to Lichtenburg, via Klerksdorp and Schoenspruit. The rapidity of the movement greatly surprised the 1,000 Boers who were caught within the net, and they were hustled in an unprecedented manner.

They were driven from their guns without fighting by the Scottish Horse, and rushed in various directions. The extreme width of the British front caused one or two gaps while the lines were being formed, and the stillness of the country also facilitated the escape of the Boers to the southwards.

General Delarey and a number of Boers were in the extreme west, and out side of the eastern sweep at Lichtenburg. Several hundred Boers escaped by imitating the formation of a British moving column. Commandant Kemp escaped through a gap in the British right flank. Only twelve Boers were killed. The prisoners, who include Landdrost Meetzling, declare that General

DE WET AND MR. STEYN RECENTLY VISITED GENERAL DELAREY,

and had a conference with him. Five Canadians were isolated and out-numbered during the operation. They made a stout resistance, but, eventually, four of them surrendered. The fifth man was indignant, and fought on till he was killed.

The British were 26 hours in the saddle, and finished fit and fresh. The "Times" correspondent at Vaalbank states that the distance travelled prior to the actual drive prevented an adequate pursuit, while the length of country covered robbed Colonel Grenfell's column, which was pursuing the main body of the enemy, of the support necessary to effect the big coup which had been so admirably planned.

TREASON TRIALS.

London, March 30.—At the treason court at Cradock, Cape Colony, 118 cases have been tried. Of these 26 have been acquitted and 92 disfranchised, 48 of the latter having been voters.

DELAGOA BAY BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Cohen, the concessionaire for the pier at Delagoa Bay, is suing Portugal for £750,000 for breach of contract.

CASUALTIES NEAR SUTHERLAND.

The following casualties were sustained by the British near Sutherland, Cape Colony, on the 24th inst.:—Seven men of Marshalls Horse killed; Lieut. Gabbett and eight men wounded; Captain Wallis and 28 men captured. The prisoners were subsequently released.

A BOER CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans have visited Paris to confer with Dr. Leyds.

BANQUET TO COLONIAL PREMIERS.

A banquet is to be tendered to the colonial Premiers in London on July 9, Mr. Chamberlain presiding. It is being promoted by the Colonial Institute, Imperial Institute, the Australian clubs, and the British Empire League.

THE DEATH OF MR. RHODES.

VIEWING THE COFFIN.

Fifteen thousand people, in an uninterrupted stream of seven hours, passed before the coffin containing the body of Mr. Rhodes at his late residence, Groote Schuur, on Saturday.

KING MENELIK TO VISIT EUROPE.

King Menelik, of Abyssinia, is to visit Europe in August.

THE FRENCH ELECTORAL BILL.

The French Senate has excised from the Electoral Bill the clause to extend the life of Parliament from four to six years.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

RUSSIANS AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, March 30th.—The work of constructing the Siberian Railway has been feverishly accelerated by the Russians since the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

THE EXECUTION OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS.

MAJOR LENAHAN'S STORY.

An Australian paper states that Major Lenahan who commanded an irregular Corps in South Africa, with which the two Australian officers served who were court martaed and shot for shooting surrendered Boers, has arrived in Melbourne. He has communicated with Mr. Barton, and with the military authorities regarding the affair. The Corps, he says was known as the Bush Cavbineers and he was appointed to the Command of the Corps. He had been connected with the New South Wales contingent of Carbineers who were despatched to operate in Pietersburg. The Boers there were most irreconcilable and inveterate enemies and the corps frequently came into sharp conflict with them: In one of these engagements Capt. Hunt, in command, under Major Lenahan, was wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Some time after the engagement the corps found his body, which bore evidence of

TERRIBLE MALTREATMENT.

The neck was broken, and there were boot marks about the head and face, as if he had been kicked to death. His eyes had also been gouged out, and the frightful spectacle aroused vengeful feelings in the breasts of the Carbineers. Next day several Boers were captured some wearing portions of clothing and effect of the late Captain Hunt. The officers in charge, all lieutenants, at once held a drumhead court-martial, and condemned the prisoners and executed them. The incident came to the ears of the general commanding the district officers concerned, and he court-martialed three of the lieutenants.

TWO WERE ORDERED TO BE SHOT,

and the other was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The officer in command, although not directly responsible, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the fortress at Cape Town. One of the men ordered to be shot was Lieutenant Morant, of South Australia but better known in Sydney as a Bulletin contributor, under the nom-de-plume of The Breaker. While serving with the South Australian Contingent he gained his star. The other officer shot, was Lieutenant J. Handcock, veterinary officer of the corps, who is supposed to hail from Western Australia. The officer sentenced to penal servitude for life is Lieutenant Whitton, of the Victorian Permanent Artillery, who joined the First Bushmen's Contingent as sergeant-major, and afterwards received a commission. He has an excellent record, and is only 27 years of age. His parents reside at Warragul, Victoria. The unfortunate occurrence took place at Pietersburg in August last, and the officers were tried on February 26. Morant and Handcock were shot next day. Whitton was taken in irons to Cape Town and then sent to England, where he is serving his sentence. It is interesting to note that while he was in prison at Pietersburg the Boers under Commandant Beyers attacked the town.

THE PRISONERS WERE RELEASED

and assisted to repel the enemy. The publicity given to the story has not caused the Federal Government to depart from the caution which has necessarily to be observed in respect to the discipline of the Imperial Army. Mr. Barton declined to give any hint, declaring that the matter is not ripe enough for him to arrive at any definite conclusion which he could communicate that afternoon. However, the Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, and Sir John Forrest had a long conference with Major-General Hutton, and at its conclusion Mr. Barton announced that he would cable to South Africa for full particulars. Major-General Hutton would, Mr. Barton added, probably obtain a report from Major Lenahan, but as to this he could not be precise. As the events took place in South Africa, he would not think that the Australian Commandant would demand the official reports save through Imperial headquarters at the front.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 75 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—There was a terrible hailstorm, the night before last, accompanied by lightning and thunder. The storm extended over a large area, but it was most severe at Chikaltana, where the hailstones are said to have killed several heads of cattle and damaged a deal of exposed stores of grain for the weekly market which had to be closed. The melon cultivators have, however, suffered the most. They had hoped to reap a bumper harvest, and their prospects were bright, but a few hours of thunder and lightning have destroyed all their hopes. All the growing fruit has been infested with insects, and whole fields have been overrun with rats which are playing havoc with fields and fruits. Aurangabad is famous for its melons which are exported in great quantities annually, but this year the outlook is exceedingly poor.

The heat is intense and it is increasing daily so. The scarcity of water is being keenly felt mostly by the poor. The want of water is most severely felt at Jalna, where the poor people have to go five and six miles for one or two pots. Springs have been dug here and there in the bed of the river, but the yield is scanty. A scheme to meet this much needed want that has been in contemplation for years has at last been taken in hand in earnest, and Mr. W. Marret, Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., has been specially deputed to work out the scheme.

The local Spinning and Weaving Mills is about to change hands, Mr. M. M. Mehta has arrived here and has taken over the agency and management of the concern from Mr. G. Dharamchand.

One of the most interesting events of the week has been a drama performed by a troupe from Jalna sent for by the Manvaris and Sowcars headed by Sethes Ghulabchand and Ramnath Choonilal. The entertainment attracted thousands.

At Umbad, in the Jalna Taluck of the Aurangabad District, a woman poisoned her husband named Mahadeo at the instigation of her paramour with dhatoora. She was brought here and sentenced to transportation for life.

Owing to the heat, dires are rife here. The mill caught fire the other day, but it was quickly got under. But an unfortunate mendicant's house in Pensionpura was entirely gutted.

The new Roman Catholic Chapel is in course of erection, and it is understood the Nizam's Government has promised to grant Rs. 2,500 towards it cost, the remainder being met by the Mission. The Government has already granted lands and facilities for establishing schools for the indigent poor in the Vyzapur Taluck, and is granting Rs. 25 monthly for its upkeep and has also promised a similar grant for the mission at Logaon in the Pyton Taluck.

Mr. Gopalswamy's case is still proceeding and the greatest interest is still taken in it. The result is awaited with the greatest anxiety by one and all. Colonel D. W. Purdon having proceeded on leave, the Commandantship of the Station has devolved on Major R. Wapshare the Senior Officer Commanding the 4th Lancers H. C. located here.

A NEW RAILWAY MAP.

A USEFUL railway map of India, Burma and Ceylon has been published by Mr. Harrington Trott of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The matter is elaborate and yet easily followed, and as it is on the scale of 64 miles to the inch, it is sufficiently large to allow of measurements which would be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The map appears to be just the thing to be used in connection with the despatch of troops, showing as it does the advantages of various routes at a glance. The value of the map is enhanced by the addition of an index which accompanies it. This index is in two parts. One giving the names of the stations alphabetically arranged, together with the railways in which they occur and other information particularly interesting to the mercantile community. The other section gives the stations in their order on the various railways. The map and the index combined form a very useful compilation indeed, and will no doubt be of great service to traders of all kinds as well as travellers.

FAMINE TEST WORKS IN KAIRA.

THE NECESSITY FOR MINIMUM WAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The test works or Famine Relief works are opened by Government for the benefit of the poor labourers with the object of relieving their distress. The object of Government is sometimes overlooked and labourers are employed at distance tanks—a distance of about four miles. The poor labourers work for a few days and then are obliged to leave work on account of the task allotted to them remaining incomplete. As some of the members of the gang or muster do not properly do their duty, the result is that the whole gang is fined on account of the noncompletion of the work. The hard workers do not get sufficient for their needs. They are therefore obliged to cease to work at the Relief or Test works. This is due to the abolition of the minimum wage system which was in force before. The necessity of a minimum wage is keenly felt to relieve the distress of the famine distressed. It is fervently hoped that the system of minimum wage will be introduced to advance the object of Government. The Sunday wage will also find its place. Poor-houses ought to be opened for the half broken people as in other parts of the famine stricken area. Advances are made to the circle Inspectors and Police officers for sending wanderers to work, but no sufficient steps appear to have been taken in the direction.—Yours &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Nadiad, 13th April.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A temporary vacancy having occured in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Sir E F Low, K C M G., the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict, Cap 67, section 27 to appoint Mr James F Finlay C S I, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India. Mr Finlay has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Mr E N Baker, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Court's Act, 1861 21 and Vic, Cap, 104 section 7, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B G Gedik, I C S, Additional Dist and Sessions Judge, at Parganda and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini, or until further orders.

Capt W F C Taylor, I S C, Cont Mr gte of Peshawar, is with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it, granted privileage of eighteen days, with leave in India, for eight months in continuation.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Col St G C Gore, R E, Surveyor Genl of India, is granted furlough for five months, under Article 310 b, Civil Service Regulations, in combination with the privilege leave granted to him in this Dept's Notification No 103—20-2, dated the 23rd Jan.

Vety Capt G H Evans, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months, under Article 261 A, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 02, or the succeeding date on which he avails himself of it.

With reference to Rule 3, clause A of the rules published with the notification of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, No 1616 F, dated the 25th July 1900, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust:—The Hon'ble Mr D C J Ibbetson, C S I, Member of the E Council of H E the Govr Genl, vice the Hon'ble Sir C M Rivaz, K C S I, resigned; and the Hon'ble Mr R G Handy, C S I, Additional Member of the Council of H E the Govr Genl and Offig Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, vice Mr J B Fuller, C I E, resigned.

The services of Mr J B Fuller, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 29th April 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr R G Hardy, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Govr Genl, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date on which he receives charge of the office from Mr J B Fuller.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 21st March 1902, during the absence of Mr A Smythies, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, on the leave granted to him in the notification of this Dept, No. 381-F, dated the 15th March or until further orders:—(1) Mr F B Bond, Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and (2) Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, of which he relieved Mr Smythies in the afternoon of the 20th March 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to the Khyber Rifle Corps:—Lieut S F Muspratt, I S C, 12th Bengal Cavy, to be Qur Mr, with effect from the 9th March, 1902 and Lieut S F Muspratt, I S C, Qur Mr, to Officiate as Adjt, 1st Battn, with effect from the 9th March, 1902, vice Lieut E H S James vacated.

Lieut Col A P Thruston, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 15th April, is also granted furlough on private affairs, for three months and sixteen days, under the Military Furlough Regulations, 1868, in continuation of the privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M A N A Hydarri, Examiner of Press Accounts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 20th of March 1902.

Major J L T Jones, I M S, Bombay Estate, Depy Assay Master, Bombay mint, is, with effect from the 1st of April granted privilege leave for two months and eight days and furlough for five months and twelve days in continuation.

THE KAZI IN COURT.

NOT a thousand miles from the town of—there exists a court. Its presiding genius is a Moulvie named Buzfuz.

I shall never forget my first experience of this worthy dignitary, for he brought back to my mind most forcibly what the kadi of old must have been in the ancient Moghul days.

There was a sound of shuffling feet and whispered salutations, but above all one could hear the grams plan puffings and blowings of the man. The crowd made way; it opened; and then he stood before me. How can I describe him? Imagine a short, squat, and very fat man; his neck the same thickness as his bull, head, the lines only bulging out at his cheeks. His body, broad and round as a tub, giving his dwarf legs the appearance of having been jammed into his trunk. As if to mark his physical deficiencies, his trousers, cut, straight left six inches of dirty white socks visible over a crumpled pair of muddy old patent-leather shoes.

A fez upon his head and a mighty thick cane completed the picture.

Walking with measured waddle, he paused at each movement of his progress to look round on every side, to expectorate emphatically upon the stone flooring of the corridor and to groan out what the polite French people, more delicately than ourselves, term eructions.

This incarnation of justice then proceeded to climb the stone staircase leading to the upper verandah where his Court was situated, and I followed closely the rascallion crowd of loafers, who attended him with flatteries as he ascended.

Helped up on to the platform, he took his seat in Court as I entered.

May it please Your Honour? I commenced in the time honoured terms the application of which is so ridiculous in this country.

I had to make an application in a trumpery little case that had been brought against my client.

The fat thing slowly turned its head in my direction and heavily looked at me though a pair of sleepy unintelligent eyes that protruded like discoloured orbs from their bloated eyelids.

The thing uttered no words,—made no sign,—gave no exhibition of intelligence.—for its shoes were being taken off by two obsequious attendants. This on the bench!

The operation finished, I commenced again. "May it please Your Honour?" Again the glassy look of vacancy and a sudden grunt. "Pani leao."

At the apparently accustomed order, his menials advanced, the one bearing a basin, the other a chilumchee, if that is the right word for a utensil like a teapot without a handle.

Lo and behold the "protector of the poor" was about to perform his ablutions. He washed his hands his face, and his ears, and then went through a most alarming performance with his tongue. The raspings of his throat would have eviscerated an ordinary mortal. But justice was only clearing its throat.

There were other things he did which are not proper to set down in print.

When he had finished I rose to my feet once more. "May it please Your Honour I have an urgent application to make, I....."

But I could not go on for the worthy majesty of the law suddenly jammed his hand into his mouth.

Apparently the matter was of some difficulty for one could see from the working of the muscles on the back of his hands that his fingers were busy among his back grinders.

Suddenly a look of satisfaction broke over his face and his fingers reappeared.

"Wah! Wah!" murmured the crowd.

. . . . . .

I think the Judge had been eating oranges that morning.

. . . . . .

After contemplating his capture in triumph for some minutes, he suddenly turned towards me and ejaculated with a frown, "Eh?"

A local practitioner who apparently understood the judge to perfection here whispered into my ear "If you want the application heard to-day, you must tell him you file the application to-day, but insist on not having it decided to-day."

The judge was now engaged in energetic mining operations on his left ear, so I could pursue my conversation without difficulty.

"I do not understand you" I said to my interlocutor "I must have the matter decided to-day."

"Ah! but the Moulvie always does the contrary to what you ask, so as preserve his "ijjut."

"But it's such a serious step to take," I suggested. "Is there no other way of getting this "pacha" to administer justice?"

"Yes Sir," whispered my instructor. "Send a man in a gharri to the office of the "Bazar Bluster" and ask the editor for one of his reporters to come into court. His appearance here will be sufficient, for the Moulviji fears much to be shown up by the "Bazar Bluster." I did it. The reporter came. The judge was disagreeably unctious. My client walks free.

So one can get justice after all; but you have to know how to get it. That is the secret of success in the court of Moulvi Buzfuz.—"Pioneer."

THE RADZIWILL CASE.

PRINCESS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON SEVENTEEN COUNTS.

A DESPATCH from Capetown dated March 27, says: The case of Princess Radziwill, who is charged with forging a promissory note for £2,000 in the name of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was resumed at the police court to-day.

Evidence was given to the effect that the accused received two telegrams sent from Capetown to Kenilworth last August, purporting to be from M. Hawksley, and that she subsequently persuaded a junior clerk at the Kenilworth office to insert "London" as the office of origin instead of "Capetown," which she had previously erased. She rewarded the lad with 10s., and then showed the messages to a firm of attorneys as cablegrams from Mr. Rhodes' solicitor, for the purpose of inducing Mr. Louw to discount a bill for £2,000, after Mr. Rhodes had publicy repudiated by a cabled advertisement the signature of any bill.

The manager of the Bank of Africa deposed to the Princess unsuccessfully approaching him to discount a bill for £3,000 purporting to be signed by Mr. Rhodes.

Two witnesses stated that the accused desired them to discount a similar note for £6 000.

The accused was committed for trial on seventeen counts for forgery, fraud, and contravention of the Telegraph Act. She was admitted to bail—personal £2,500, and security £2,500.

DARING ROBBERY ON THE WEST RIVER.

WOMAN DECAPITATED.

A SPECIAL correspondent writes as follows:—A daring robbery was committed in the main street of Takhing (a large town on the West River) the robbers making off with over dols. 200 worth of stuff. The robbers were traced to a small village on the opposite side of the river, at the mouth of Lo-ping creek, and next evening a guard boat was sent down to arrest the robbers. On the arrival of the soldiers, the robbers showed fight and during the whole night a fusilade of rifle shots was kept up between the shore and the guard boat. The Captain of the guard boat was shot through the stomach at close quarters and killed, and two of the crew were mortally wounded. Finally two women and one man of the robbers were caught and taken to Takaing. At the trial it transpired that one of the women had shot the captain of the guard boat, and all three of the persons were taken back to the scene of the fight and decapitated on the river bank. This is one of the rare cases when a woman has been decapitated in China.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March:—1900, Rs. 1,26,387,000; 1901, Rs. 15,89,52,000; 1902, Rs. 17,86,27,000.

AT the High Court yesterday, judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe on two points of public interest, which had arisen in a case instituted by Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, who were charged with cruelly ill-treating certain head of cattle and carrying them in such a manner and position as to subject them to unnecessary pain and suffering. Mr Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who heard the complaint, and decided against the Railway Company, made a reference to the High Court of the following two points:—1. Is the Company liable, under the circumstances, for the acts of the owner of the cattle and of the goods clerk at Tallegaon station under section 3 (b) of Act 11 of 1890, though the company may have had no knowledge as to how the animals were carried? 2. Is the Waree Bunder goods station a place accessible to the public within the meaning of section 3 (b) of Act 11 of 1890, when the company's orders are that men on business alone should be admitted there? Their lordships directed the record and proceedings to be returned with their opinion on the first point in the negative, and on the second point on the affirmative.

THE LIFE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Both kept their countenances until the last word was uttered, and then as the Laureate raised his eyes to the Princess she gave him an arch and merry look, but in such a manner that instead of disconcerting the poet it set him at ease, and finally they had a hearty laugh together over the comicality of the situation.

It is difficult to make a selection from the authoress's numerous interesting little pictures of the King and Queen's life at Sandringham. It is one of their time-honoured customs to visit their pet animals on Sunday afternoons:

The Queen will go from stall to stall in the stables, caressing her favourite horses, who know her step quite well, and turn expectantly for the carrots which she has in store for them. Passing to the kennels, the Queen calls at Mr. Jackson's, the head-keeper's, house, where Mrs. Jackson has in readiness two dainty baskets filled with pieces of bread. The Queen is arrayed in a large white apron, and attended by Mr. Brunsdon, the keeper, herself opens the doors of the various kennels, and big dogs and little dogs, collies, pomeranians, hounds, and pugs come jumping and barking about her as she throws them pieces of bread. All know her voice, and vie with each other to gain a caress. The curious thing is that while the dogs will not touch bread if given to them by the keepers, they will eat up every scrap thrown to them by their beloved mistress. A visitor who on one occasion accompanied the Queen to the kennels remarked that his dogs would not touch bread. "Then they have not been properly brought up," replied her Majesty.

The feeling of humanity is the strongest trait in the Queen's character. The truth of this assertion might be illustrated in a hundred ways. Queen Alexandra was chiefly instrumental in introducing "the light cure" for lupus—that most rightful of diseases, but lately deemed incurable—into England. Having watched Dr. Finsen's experiments in Copenhagen, she took steps for the trial of the method at the London Hospital, offering "at her private expense to provide the initial apparatus." The first patient at the London Hospital was a poor girl from Great Fosters, near Egham, who had been in a hopeless condition with lupus for many years. The Queen has now the satisfaction of knowing that this poor sufferer is nearly cured." Some fifty other cases have been successfully treated. Again, the Home for Incurables at Crown-lane, Streatham Common, owes its establishment to Queen Alexandra. It is twelve years since the Queen, then Princess of Wales, held the first of the Nurses' Receptions which many a time since have been witnessed at Marlborough House. At that first gathering, the Princess presented certificates to nearly a thousand nurses who had joined the newly-founded pension fund. Painful though the subject is, one cannot realise the element of heroic strength in the Queen's character, who does not know how she endured the agony which the death of her son the Duke of Clarence caused here.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The calm demeanour with which Queen Alexandra watched the life of her idolised son ebbing away filled her family with astonishment. All thought it self and the impending separation was lost in her anxiety to minister to his last hours, and with that wonderful self-restraint, which invaluable characterises the Queen in great emergencies, she suppressed the outward show of grief, lest it should render the passing of her beloved less peaceful. It was her tender voice which told him that he was nearing the Better Land. "Who is calling me?" he asked some little time before his death, and the Princess gently answered, "Jesus is calling you, dear."

With bowed head, but unflinching face she joined in the Prayers for the Dying, offered in the sick room by Canon Hervey, the Rector of Sandringham, and when the last sigh was heaved and the parting breath drawn, the grief-stricken mother still remained calm, though all around were in tears. The Prince bowed his head in his hands and sobbed aloud for his boy, but "the Princess," said one who was present to the writer, "looked as though she had been turned into marble." But the terrible strain ended at last in nervous prostration. It was long before the Princess was seen again among the Norfolk cottages. Apart from the consolations of her religion, music is the Queen's chief spiritual resource. It was her favourite study from childhood. She is a true lover of Nature. There is the revelation of a deep pathos in one of the secrets—perhaps the chief secret—of her love for Sandringham. The country round about is strikingly like a Danish landscape. In fact, Sandringham, three miles from the grey northern sea, is in the district that lies nearest to Denmark. Its intermingling of woodland with level pasture, the red-tiled houses dotted over the scene, would remind a Dane of his native country.

PIONEERING IN QUEENSLAND.

"Solitude and serpents, torrid heat and work galore
Await the folks who love them on Queensland's sunny shore."

So wrote a young man who, with a light heart, a heavy purse, and a grand constitution, came out from England to make a fortune, but instead returned to the land of his birth a year later with a light purse, a heavy heart, and debilitated liver. This young man's experiences were like those of hundreds of others, but his method of expressing them is different. We city-bred Colonials who resolve to try our fortunes on the land do not generally fare better than people used to the invigorating breezes of green, temperate Old England. Certainly Mrs. F. Summers did not. This lady, who now resides at No. 1, Quay Street, Ultimo, N. S. W., is a native of Sydney, and the mother of five fine children. Her pioneering record in Queensland, and particularly the effect upon her health of the hardships she endured, is very interesting. Writing on November 12, 1901, Mrs. Summers says:—"In 1897 my husband determined to try his luck upon the land. He took a selection near Beenleigh, Queensland. With our three little lads, our goods, and a month's provisions, my husband and I arrived there at sunset. I shall never forget my dismay at first sight of our new home—a log shanty roofed with bark, doorless, windowless, with big gohannas and jew-lizards crawling on the floor. No other habitation was insight—nothing but giant trees and scrubby undergrowth. The selection swarmed with snakes, adders, 'possums, &c. One day on turning down the blankets we discovered a brown snake, four feet long, in the bed. But my worst fright was caused by a 'possum running over my face in the night. I shrieked, and so did the children, while my good man endeavoured to find the matches, which, of course, were mislaid. The terrified 'possum, in its efforts to escape, knocked our crockery off the shelves. At length a light was obtained and the disturber hunted down."

To live for five months in such a spot as this, with a thermometer registering 112° Fahr. in the shade, subsisting meanwhile on corned beef, damper, and black tea, all of which had to be prepared in an old kerosene can, is surely disheartening enough experience for any woman. To one born and brought up in a great city like Sydney such a life must have been simply unendurable, and so Mrs. Summers found it. She continues: "My health began to fail. I suffered continuously from nervous headache, and a disordered condition of the bowels. The latter performed their functions in a very irregular manner, and a period of constipation would be followed by diarrhœa. An eruption appeared upon my face, and I was frequently tortured by neuralgia. My health becoming steadily worse, my husband decided to return to Sydney, where shortly afterwards I underwent an operation for the removal of an internal trouble peculiar to motherhood, which left me in a very feeble condition. The indigestion which I had contracted in Queensland became so severe that I positively dreaded food. The physicians at the Sydney Hospital were powerless to relieve me, and it was thought I had not long to live, when a neighbour recommended Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I took her advice but for the first few days derived no benefit. Soon afterwards, however, I noticed a change for the better, so continued its use, though I cannot remember how many bottles I took, but this I can say: that within six months Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored me to a thoroughly healthy condition."

Grander testimony than this it would be hard to find. Mrs. Summers' experiences in Queensland are such as fall to the lot of few women, but countless women have suffered the

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Sir Robert Griffen read a paper entitled, "Financial Retrospect, 1861-1901." In his analysis of the growth expenditure and revenue, Sir Robert Griffen, speaking of expenditure on armament said we should disregard classification of £70,000,000 of the Army and Navy expenditure as being for "war," and impliedly, therefore, temporary. The question was one of opinion, and he should deprecate a very full discussion there as involving questions of politics; but the overruling facts appeared to be that a war expenditure for two years amounting to about £70,000,000 a year, followed by an estimate of £40,000 000 for the next year, must be held to indicate a situation of a chronic character, implying expenditure, of a similar nature for some years to come. The expenditure in fact, was not so much for war as for the more or less permanent occupation of a difficult country, which unavoidable circumstances, he for one should admit, compelled us to occupy where there were good reasons also for believing the burden would diminish, and diminish greatly, in time, but where improvement was conditional on our facing the evil at its worst. What we had really to face, then, on account of South Africa was a costly army of occupation with corresponding charges for an army at home to send reliefs, to it as we now send reliefs to India and our other Colonial possessions. As to Army and Navy generally, also the international position appeared to be such that for some years to come the British Empire must exhibit a great and unwonted development of force. . . . . It was unpleasant to have to spend so much as we did in armaments, and to recognise that this expenditure or at least a large part of it, was of permanent character, and was not coming to an end with a definite closing of the South African war. It was nevertheless satisfactory so far that we could meet a high expenditure—double, and more than double the figures of 40, and even 30, years ago—as easily in reality as the expenditure of those years was met. A Rip Van Winkle of the early sixties, if he were to come back to life now, would not fined his Imperial burdens any greater.—

The long-continued retention of militia battalions in South Africa is causing dissatisfaction, which under the circumstances is not suprising. The hope of an early return home which had been kindled by the recent volunteering of fresh battalions for the seat of war, has been shattered. An extended length of time such as has been passed on foreign service never entered into the thoughts of those who so, patriotically offered themselves for—as they expected—some six months' service out of the United Kingdom. The raison detre of the militia is—as with the volunteers—defence of the Fatherland, and there exists the feeling that the ready volunteering of entire militia battalions for active service abroad, as compared with that of merely selected companies of the volunteer force, has hardly received the recognition that such patriotic action merited. We are aware that the difficulties confronting the War Department in the endeavour to keep up the supply of reinforcements have been stupendous. The stress of the war still lies like a heavy burden upon the Department, and with every desire to relieve the militia the Secretary of State must, perforce, keep them in South Africa until Lord Kitchener can release them. It is unfortunate that it should be so, as it is unsatisfactory to find that there exists amongst the militia who are sufferers, a disposition to question the constitutional right of the Government to keep the militia on foreign service for an indefinite period.—

Some months ago in these columns we dissented strongly from the opinions put forward with much vigour advocates of the rifle only, wholeld that cold steel and shock action as calculable factors in the warfare of the future might be relegated with the stone axe and other weapons of antiquity. Although what we then maintained was of the nature of a voice crying in the wilderness, the subsequent course of the South African campaign has more than justified our contention. If not quite so extravagant in their views as that bold Utopian theorist, M. Block, the enthusiasts who descanted upon the superannation of the baynet, sword, and lance by the deadliness of a modern quick-firing armament must at length have perceived the advisability of moderating their transports. Possibly we might still have been inclined to consider the criticism of such views a matter of no supreme importance had they merely eventuated in the apparition of "British burghers" and a foundation of village rifle clubs. Theories, however extravagant, which expended themselves in such directions would undoubtedly do less harm than good. When, however, it became evident that our responsible military authorities had been thrown off their mental equilibrium by the same delusive doctrine, the matter became sufficiently serious for disproof. For the inherent vice of this evangle of fire action was concentrated in the specious deduction that in the half-trained emergency man we had discovered a convenient and easy route to the military security of the Empire. Not only was the yeoman and mounted infantry warrior deemed sufficient for all our needs, but we at once set about turning What cavalry we had in the field—or very nearly all—into an inferior limitation of the Boer fighting man. In other words, we were induced to deprive our infantry and mounted infantry of the support of the charging arm, which has ever been and, as we are beginning to re-discover, must ever remain an immutable principle of tactics.—

The reports on the Artillery Practice Camps for 1901 possess exceptional interest on account of the war and the deductions to be drawn therefrom. Okehampton may reasonably claim to stand first in importance. Twenty-eight batteries in all underwent training there. Nine had never practised before, and of these nine, six only once. As evidence of the great disadvantages under which the units laboured, we read that "Nearly all the section commanders, many non-commissioned officers, and most of the men were very young and inexperienced, and a very considerable number had never seen or heard a gun fired before except with blank ammunition." Allowances have of course to be made, if in such circumstances there was a fall-off in results. On the whole, Colonel Eustace had reason to be satisfied, for the spirit of all ranks was everything that could be expected. In 1900 the average range for thirteen batteries was 2 329yds. Last year the average ranges for twenty-eight batteries at standing targets were—twelve 15-pr. (Marks I to IV) B.L., 2,664yds.; nine 15-pr. Q.F., one 12-pr. B.L. (6cwt.), 3,209yds; six 5-in. B.L. howitzer, 3,170yds. This, notwithstanding the ranges were longer and the targets more difficult than in former years.

The correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Sir Redvers Buller must be read with regret that the subject of Spion Kop should be revived and points raised that might well have been left at rest. The questions asked in the first instance were simple enough, and they could have been answered by everyone for himself. Of course Sir Redvers Buller was in chief command, although he could only exercise control over a distant and detached movement by advice and co-operation. He was, in fact, in "chief," but not "executive," command—a fine distinction that will be understood by military men, although it has escaped Mr. Balfour. Equally, of course, Sir Charles Warren, to whom the conduct of the business had been entrusted, was bound by every rule, by all precedent and practice, to make his report upon the whole affair. It was he who acted and who was bound to say how and what he had done, Sir Redvers Buller was not required by the regulations to send his account, although he was bound to make his comments upon the narrative when forwarding it to superior authority. As a matter of fact he did this, and the opinions he expressed were not entirely to the taste of the Government, seeing that excisions were made—only "a single sentence," Mr. Balfour is careful to protest—but still there was tampering with the text. The pity of it is that the re-opening of the question has led to rather a painful recrimination. Sir Redvers not unnaturally expresses a "pious hope" that there may be no more "manipulation" of any of his despatches which have still to appear, and Mr. Balfour retorts that the general should welcome gladly this "editing" of public documents, seeing that excisions were made from Lord Roberts's reports, presumably unfavourable to Buller, "solely for the purpose of, if possible, sparing your feelings and maintaining your military reputation." This was showing considerateness, of course, but it would have been more magnanimous to have said nothing about it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, its oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

THE CHANGES IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

ORDERS regarding the mustering out of four Madras Infantry battalions are published. The 8th Madras Infantry, which is be designated the 8th Gurkha Rifles and linked with the 10th Gurkha Rifles, will be mustered out at Rangoon, the new regiment being raised at Thayetmyo. The nucleus of the new Battalion will consist primarily of selected Volunteers from the 10th Gurkha Rifles and the Gurkha Battalions of the Burma Military Police, the number from the Police being limited to 100; but specially, recommended men of other Gurkha regiments, if of suitable classes, will also be eligible for transfer thereto. All ranks so transferred will barvel at public expense. The battalion will be completed by Gurkha recruits drawn from Eastern Nepal and will be ordinarily stationed in Burma. The organisation, establishment and strength of the reconstituted battalion will be the same in all ranks, British and Native including followers, as that of the 10th Gurkha Rifles. Former service in the army and Military Police will count towards pension and service required for the grant of good conduct pay and pension.

The 2nd, 6th and 24th Madras Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Fyzabad, Nowgong and Secunderabad respectively, and to replace them class company regiments bearing the same designations will be formed at those stations. The three reconstituted regiments will be linked together so as to form a three battalion group with its regimental centre at Secunderabad and will each have the following class constitution: 4 companies Punjabi Musalmans, 2 companies Jat Sikhs, 2 companies Rajputs.

The nucleus of each regiment will consist of 200 transfers to be drawn from such Punjab, Bengal, Burma and Bombay Infantry regiments as recruit the classes named. The Punjabi Musalmans to be enlisted will, as far as possible, be taken from the following tribes, viz., Sattis Dhunds, Sudhans, Darrials, Ketwals Mishwanis, Tanaolis, The Sikhs will be short men of the Jat tribes of Malvs; the Rajputs will be short men of the clans found in Northern and Eastern Rajputana and the Eastern districts of the Punjab. The minimum physical standard required of recruits will be as follows: height, 5 feet 4 inches, to 5 feet 8 inches: chest, 32 inches; but growing lads who show promise of further development may be accepted with a smaller chest measurement at the discretion of the approving officers. Recruiting will be carried out regimentally and by a recruiting staff. The officers of each of the regiments under reconstitution will be allowed to detach two British officers at a time on recruiting duty until they are up to strength, to facilitate recruitment.

The Government of India sanction the bestowal of four Jamadar's commissions in each regiment on native gentlemen of good family of the classes named, provided they can each bring for enlistment 50 approved recruits.

The organization, establishment and conditions of service of the reconstituted battalions will, for all ranks, british and Native, including followers, be those authorised for the Infantry battalions of the Punjab and Bengal Commands. No special privileges or concessions which are applicable to Madras troops only, will be granted them. The strength will be that now laid down for the Madras Infantry battalions. The uniform will be red with green facings. The obligatory language will be Punjabi. All the regimental funds of the four regiments mustered out will be taken over by, and remain the property of, the reconstituted battalions.

As regards the present 2nd, 6th, 8th, and 24th Madras Infantry, a specially selected officer will be appointed to assist the General Officers Commanding Districts in making careful selections of the men now serving. All individuals whose retention in the service is from any cause considered undesirable will be noted for discharge. Men passed as fit for further service will be allowed to volunteer for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st 23rd, 25th, and 28th Madras Infantry, or for the reserves of the same, provided the fixed establishments are not exceeded. Men not volunteering for the regiments named, and men who volunteer but for whom vacancies cannot be found and men rejected as unsuitable for retention in the service, will be discharged on the following terms. To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of 25 years; service and upwards, the superior rate of pension ditto, over 15 and less than 25 years' service, ordinary rate of pension ditto, more than 10 and less than 15 years, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension. These pensions will be granted irrespective of service in rank and will carry rice compensation. Officers and men of between five and 10 years' service will receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, with the option, if selected, of transfer to the regiments named. Those with less than five years' service will get a gratuity of three months' pay with a similar option. Followers will receive the ordinary rate of pension or gratuity, Recruits and pension boys will be given the option of discharge or transfer to other regiments. Free passages by rail will be given to all ranks in case of discharge. The certified cost of any change of uniform, half mounting, or equipment, entailed by the reconstitution of the regiment, or through transfers, will be allowed to all individuals concerned, including British officers, irrespective of rank. The amount of compensation in the case of British Officers will not exceed Rs. 500 in each case.

THE POWER OF "JADOO."

THE "Indian Daily News" has the following:—We have from time to time had the pleasure of introducing to the notice of the Indian public Tarini Prosad Jyotishi who has claimed—and we think with some justice—to be called "The Indian Zadkiel." Jyotishi's forecasts of the year have been, in some instances, startlingly correct; and whenever his prophecies have come to pass he has drawn our attention to it. He is the exception that proves the rule that a prophet has no honour in his own land, for his compatriots devoutly believe in him, and it is of this faith that we would now more particularly speak. A pair of gold rimmed spectacles, the property of the Editor of this paper, disappeared one day last week. No one of course had stolen them; they had "gone of themselves." A diligent ransacking of the Editor's private desk, and the office in general, proved blank in result. The spectacles declined to be found. It was caused to be known to all whom it might concern that unless they came back "of themselves" by Monday last, the aid of the Calcutta Police Forces would be invoked. The police apparently possessed no terrors for the thief. The Editor then bethought him of the occult science of "jadoo," and of his friend Jyotishi, with the result that the seer was yesterday asked to assist. Jyotishi came accompanied by a smallearthenware "lota," a small piece of paper in which was some redpowder, and, needless to say, his magic wand with which he is wont to jog the memory of Fate. The people, upon whom possible and probable doubt rested, were marshalled before him. He first of all took their names down: he next made each man ascertain out of which nostril his breath came the stronger; next each man was directed to hold out his hand for inspection; he next made each man breathe, upon a slip of paper, and then proceeded to brea the upon each of these slips himself and to place them inside the earthen ware "lota;" the red powder was then requisitioned and also placed in the "lota;" and the whole thing was then closed, sealed and consigned to the office safe. The Jyotishi then harangued the trembling band and told them that unless the spectacles were back on the Editor's desk by Saturday next at 11 A.M., the name of the man who had stolen them, and the place where they were hidden, would appear on one of the slips of paper in the "lota." Jyotishi then took his departure. Ten minutes afterwards the Editor opened a drawer in his desk in which pencils, pens, scissors, and other literary implements are kept, and which had been searched on Monday, and used on Tuesday, and the spectacles were there! Great is the power of "Jadoo"!

SNOW LEOPARD SKINS.

WITH regard to the proposal to supply the new Imperial Cadet Corps with a saddlecloth of the skin of the snow leopard, which called forth some indignant comments from a contemporary, we are informed that these skins are by no means so rare or costly as alleged. A correspondent who has been shooting in the Himalayas beyond Kashmir writes to the "Madras mail":—"I have seen good snow leopard skins for sale in Leh at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 each, and several in Srinagar at from Rs.40 to Rs. 50. You can now buy them in London at 50 shillings each, although a few years ago you could hardly get them for from £5 to £6. I fancy fashion has had a lot to do with the London price. A good many snow leopard skins are brought from Yarkand into Kashmir by the Yarkand dealers." We have reason to believe also that the skins are offered for sale in considerable numbers at Peshawar, Simla, Darjeeling, etc. We lately heard of a hawker at one of these places who had six for sale in his bundle. As there are only 20 Imperial Cadets in all, the demand can hardly exceed the supply.

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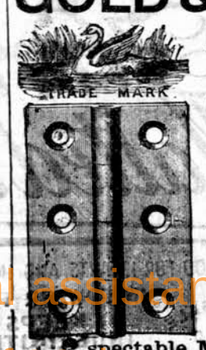

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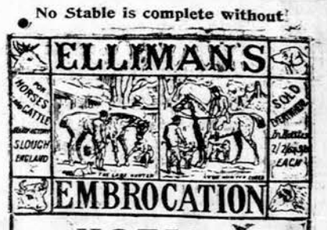

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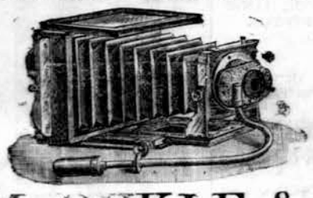

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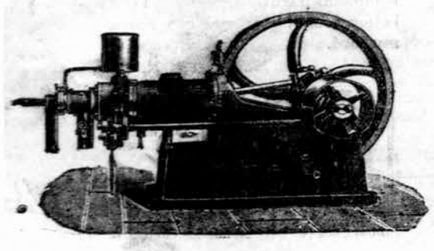

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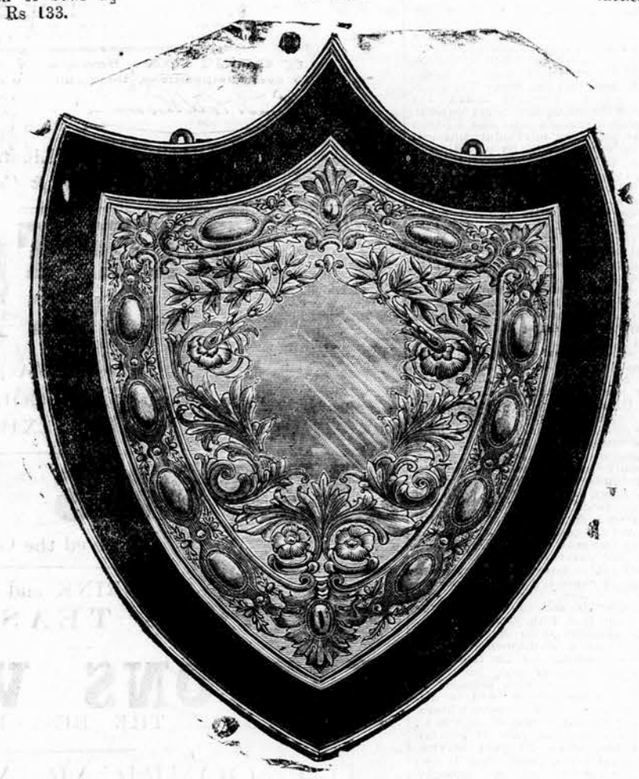

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